THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY



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— Inside —

"No Full Employment Policy, No Health Policy"

TENSION GROWS BETWEEN CARTER AND BLACK COMMUNITY



Falsely claiming to be "the last hope" for America's poor, President CARTER last week attacked Black community leaders for criticizing his administration's failings.



(Washington, D.C.) - In a backhanded swipe at Black leaders, whose mounting attacks of his administration's betrayal of the needs of Black and oppressed communities has left his ears stinging, President Jimmy Carter last week sought to portray himself and Congress as the "last hope" for America's poor, falsely asserting that recent public criticism of him was not only "erroneous" but "demagogic."

Such criticism, said Carter in an incredible display of self-righteousness during a nationally-televised press conference, damages the optimism of poor people for the "prospect of a better life" only the federal govenrment can provide.

Though Carter's comments were specifically framed in the context of a strong critique leveled against him and his administration by National Urban League (NUL) Executive Director Vernon Jordan at the group's annual convention here two weeks ago, his remarks were undoubtedly aimed at other Black community leaders as well.

Both recently returned Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton and newly appointed NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks have publicly questioned the continued skyrocketing unemployment rates, inadequate health care and blighted housing conditions affecting Black and other minorities — all sore and sensitive issues the Carter administration has neglected and failed to handle.

Warning that an "institutional retreat

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Editorial

CHEERS FOR BLACK 'DEMAGOGUES'

Let's hear it for America's modern-day Black "demagogues." That's right. May their words reach far and wide.

It used to be that a "demagogue" was, "A leader who obtains power by appeals to emotions and prejudices." As such, racists and bigots like George Wallace, Lester Maddox, and Anita Bryant would slink within this category. But no more.

Now, in fact just last week, no less authority than the President of the United States has redefined this evil and sinister concept. Now, Jimmy Carter — in a mad fit of racist self-righteousness only a White Southern (reborn) Baptist could achieve — would have us believe that Black community leaders like Huey P. Newton, Benjamin Hooks, Vernon Jordan, Elaine Brown, Margaret Bush Wilson and Ron Dellums are "demagogues" because they dared to criticize the failings of his administration.

That's why we say cheers for the new Black "demagogues." May there be many, many more who follow their example.

Not only has Carter attempted to slander our most noteworthy and respected Black representatives in the political arena, but he has attempted to cloak himself and Congress as "the last hope" for poor people. Should we now genuflect when we see a picture of the Capitol Dome?

No. This rap is as much tomfoolery as his "demagogue" nonsense. It almost sounds like a Zen Buddhist puzzle: "When is 'the last hope' NO hope?"

The reality is that the number of Americans living in poverty is increasing yearly, the jobless rate is skyrocketing while full employment remains as illusive as ever, and the quality of education, housing and health care continues to diminish as federally-sponsored social programs fail to meet the needs of the people.

Now is the time to speak out, clearly and loudly, to expose the ills of a crumbling American society, and not to be silenced by the whining of a vain redneck President. It is the time of the Black "demagogues." It is the time to organize and unite. □



Letters to the Editor

SUPPORT ELDSON McGHEE

Dear Editors,

Eldson McGhee is a 30-year-old Black man who went to fight in Vietnam when he was 20 and at 22 he was discharged from the army with a drug habit. His drug habit derived directly from combat wounds treated with morphine administered by military doctors. He was not afforded any kind of detoxification program by the army before his discharge and at 25 years of age he was sentenced to natural life plus five years in prison for allegedly participating in an armed bank robbery kidnapping. Ironically, none of the victims in this crime could identify him as one of the participants and he was actually arrested approximately 10 miles away from the scene of the crime while it was still in progress. The United States attorneys used the fact of his drug addiction as a means of obtaining his conviction. He had no criminal record prior to his military service yet the courts have condemned him to prison for the rest of his life.

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COMMENT

WELCOME HOME HUEY

By Robert McAfeeBrown

The following commentary is written by noted theologian/humanist Robert McAfee Brown, formerly of Stanford University and presently a professor at Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

Almost three years ago, Huey P. Newton, the head of the Black Panther Party, disappeared. For months it seemed as though he had been the victim of foul play. It was, after all, common knowledge that there was a contract out on his life, and that he had been a virtual prisoner in an Oakland apartment because of attempts to kill him. It seemed clear even then, at least to the Black Panther Party members, that *agents provocateur* from the government had infiltrated the Party, intent to destroy the leader as well as the Party.

The Panthers had been a source of fear in the sixties chiefly because they had been interpreted as being very handy with guns. Lost to sight was the fact that their possession of guns was legal, and that both their claim and their record was that they would never shoot first. (The "Black Panther" is distinguished from other animals by the fact that he becomes dangerous only when attacked.)

But if there was fear of the Panthers at this stage, it swelled to panic proportions when the Panthers decided to "work through the system" and run candidates for public office. Bobby Seale ran for mayor of Oakland and got an unprecedented 37 per cent of the vote the first time, forcing a runoff with the incumbent, before losing in the final. Elaine Brown ran for the City Council and also came close.

In a city already 55 per cent Black, the prospect of Black Power looked ominous to the power brokers. There were constant harassments, "busts" of Panther offices, confiscation of their precinct lists, arrests, public discrediting, claims of huge caches of arms (one picture of the police spoils turned out to have

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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CHICAGOANS UNITE TO SURVIVE

"RESIST THE MASTERPLAN" THEME AT 2ND ANNUAL KEEP STRONG BANQUET

(Chicago, Ill.) - The second annual *Keep Strong* Banquet, held here last Saturday, July 23, highlighted the theme of "Resist the Masterplan" and showed the far-reaching connections that the fast growing urban movement to save Black, Latino and poor White communities from destruction is developing.

Featured speakers at this very successful event, honoring the second anniversary of the Intercommunal Survival Committee's popular magazine, included Jose Medina of CASA, Andres Torres of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Marion Stamps of the Chicago Housing Tenants Organization; and Slim Coleman of the Intercommunal Survival Committee.

Keep Strong Editor Helen Shiller dedicated the banquet to "Justice for Huey P. Newton" and began the presentations with a taped message from Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown.

As the broadly representative crowd of nearly 300 listened attentively, Elaine announced that Huey P. Newton was again with the people on the streets of Oakland, free on a "ransom" of $80,000 bail. The news of Huey's release brought a long standing ovation as Elaine continued, offering her encouragement to the work in Chicago and remarking on the leadership role that Huey would certainly play in the months to come.

The theme of "Resist the Masterplan" was then clearly explained in a detailed and often moving 45 minute address by ISC coordinator Slim Coleman.

Tracing the way in which the community had come to understand that there was indeed a "masterplan" to drive Black, Latino and poor Whites from the city, Coleman said that, "We began not with theories, but with the facts of oppression, with what amounts to the murder of so many of our people living in poor housing, jobless, abandoned by the city and the corporations who had brought us here in the last decades for cheap labor.

"We are now both not needed by those in power," Coleman continued, "and we represent a threat to them as we are the majority in their nerve centers of finance, industry and commerce.

"Organizing ourselves into a central city, strong survival structures, linked together and to people struggling for justice throughout the world, we are on the way to developing the power

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ISC coordinator SLIM COLEMAN addressing Keep Strong *banquet and (right) MARION STAMPS, interpreter RUDY LOZANO and JOSE MEDINA.*

Community Coalition United Against Chicago Masterplan

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Black and poor communities of Chicago have solidly united themselves with the Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan — to oppose downtown corporate interests seeking to use federal funds earmarked for the poor to drive them out of the inner city.

The Coalition recently filed suit in order to block federal authorization of the city's Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP). The suit contends that Chicago poor and working-class communities were purposefully denied participation in deciding where and how redevelopment funds from the U.S. Department of Commerce would be spent.

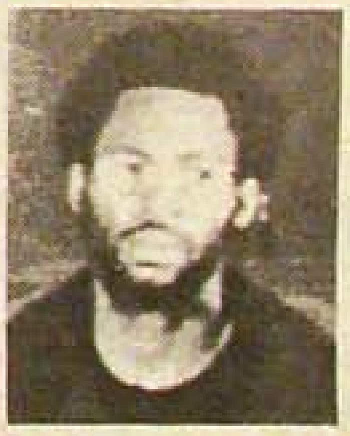
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Hundreds of millions of dollars are slated to be poured into projects like Dearborn Park, which is a "walled city in the city" for middle and upper-income Chicagoans. Meanwhile, whole communities of Black and poor people will be displaced to make room for these developments.

The federal funds were secured for the purpose of revitalizing depressed, poor White and minority communities like Uptown, Kenwood-Oakland, Cabrini Green, Lawndale and Pilson. Instead of selecting representatives from these communities to administer the federal funds, the late mayor strongman, Richard "Boss" Daley, and his successor have selected an elite Economic Development Commission com-

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FALLEN COMRADES



BABATUNDE X OMARWALI

Assassinated: July 27, 1970

Comrade Babtunde X Omarwali joined the Black Panther Party in Chicago after serving two years in the Army. He quickly became one of the Illinois BPP Chapter's best organizers.

On July 27, 1970, the remains of 26-year-old Babatunde were found lying across railroad tracks in a deserted area of the city by Chicago police, who claimed that he was attempting to blow up the tracks. Although is body was mutilated beyond recognition, police positively identified it as that of Babatunde X Omarwali since they killed him.

Long Live the Spirit of Babatunde X Omarwali! Long Live the People's Struggle!



CARL HAMPTON

Assassinated: July 28, 1970

Comrade Carl Hampton was the founder, coordinator and motivating force of the People's Party, a revolutionary organization in Houston, Texas. The People's Party adhered to the ideology and principles of the Black Panther Party and later became a branch of the Party.

On July 28, 1970, Houston police surrounded the Dowling Street office where the People's Party was headquartered. Carl Hampton, gunned down while defending the office and the community, was a supreme servant of the people. Long Live the Spirit of Carl Hampton! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

ERICKA HUGGINS REVIEWS FIRST YEAR ON THE ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The following is Part 2 of an interview with Ericka Huggins, director of the model elementary level Oakland Community School and the first Black member of the Alameda County Board of Education. The Board administers the county juvenile institutions and the special education programs for mentally retarded and physically handicapped children.

In this portion of the interview, Ericka, who is a leading member of the Black Panther Party, continues to discuss the impact of her election and some of the innovative changes she initiated during her first year on the Board of Education. One of those changes has been greater community participation in the Board, whose existence was basically unknown to Black and poor people until Ericka's election. **PART 2**





ERICKA HUGGINS inspecting facilities at county juvenile center.

If parents had known that there was a county Board of Education, they would have gone to a Board member to find out why their children were being treated unjustly in the juvenile institutions; why Black and poor mentally retarded and deaf children have no educational programs; why there are no programs for borderline psychotic children.

For example, one of the children who used to come here to the Oakland Community Learning Center was placed for five years in a program for the trainable mentally retarded but was actually emotionally disturbed. She was a product of her labeling.

I have attempted to point out how disastrous the mislabeling of children in the county's special education programs can be.

The deaf education program in Oakland is horrendous. It is located in the back hallway of Hawthorne School in the Fruitvale area. The head of the program has to function in a room that was formerly used for testing and is only large enough for two small people. This is the entire program for the deaf children of Oakland, but the director sees to it that the program runs for the few children who are there.

These children are not getting the services that children in other parts of the county receive. The limited view of some of the Board members and their own regional-

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County Education Board Seeks More Funds For Neglected Children



(Left to right) ROBERT CONEY, deputy Alameda County superintendent of schools, superintendent ROCK LA FLECHE and ERICKA HUGGINS.

(Hayward, Calif.) - The Alameda County Board of Education last week called on the Board of Supervisors to provide increased funds to upgrade the inadequate educational program at the county facility for neglected and dependent children.

The resolution regarding Snedigar Cottage came at the urging of Board member Ericka Huggins, backed by Mary Hardy. Ericka strongly criticized the county Social Services Agency — which operates Snedigar Cottage — the Probation Department, and the Board of Education for the "appalling" conditions at the facility. (The Board of Education is responsible for educating the children housed at Snedigar Cottage.)

Designed for boys and girls 12 to 17 years of age, but including some children as young as seven, Snedigar Cottage houses children who come from unstable parental homes or from foster homes, causing many of them to have severe emotional problems.

Ericka emphasized that academically retarded, mentally retarded and physically handicapped children are placed in the same classrooms at the cottage, making it virtually impossible to provide children who already have very serious personal problems with any meaningful educational experiences.

"It is impossible to educate children if you have no understanding of their backgrounds. . . It is impossible to talk about language arts to a child who is worried about his mother or his little brother. . ." Ericka said in explaining the tremendous love and care that children at Snedigar require.

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This Week In Black History

August 1, 1834

On August 1, 1834, slavery was abolished in the British Empire.

August 1, 1920



MARCUS GARVEY

The National Convention of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association opened in Liberty Hall, Harlem, New York, on August 1, 1920. The next night Garvey addressed some 25,000 Black people in Madison Square Garden. Garvey's "Back To Africa" movement organized cooperatives, factories, a commercial steamship venture, "The Black Star Line," and a private army. Garvey's huge movement preached pride in being Black. The movement reached its peak of influence in 1920-21, numbering more than a million Black people from all over the world. The movement was to fall apart later when Garvey was imprisoned and deported over false charges of tax evasion.

July 31, 1960

Elijah Muhammad, late leader of the Nation of Islam, called for the creation of a separate Black state at a New York meeting on July 31, 1960.

August 4, 1964

On August 4, 1964, the bodies of three civil rights workers were discovered in a crude mud grave on a farm near Philadelphia, Mississippi. The three young men, two Whites and one Black, had been missing since June 21. The FBI said they were murdered on the night of their disappearance by White segregationists.

Propositions A And B Defeated In S.F. Special Election

[BULLETIN: As we go to press, the results of San Francisco's mid-summer special election were just completed. See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more information and details.]

(San Francisco, Calif.) - With surprising ease, San Franciscans have given both the district elections concept and incumbent Mayor George Moscone a resounding vote of confidence, dealing Propositions A and B a crushing defeat in the costly August 2 special election.

With all 735 precincts in the reporting, the results were:

PROPOSITION A
Yes — 72,014
No — 97,242
PROPOSITION B
Yes — 62,185
No — 112,123

Proposition A, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, would have reinstated at-large elections for all 11 members of the city's Board of Supervisors.

Proposition B, sponsored by arch-conservative Supervisor John Barbagelata, would not only have reinstated at-large elections, but also would have forced Mayor Moscone, D.A. Joe Freitas, Sheriff Richard Hongisto and certain other city officials to seek re-election in November, after serving only half their normal terms of office.

Initial analysis of the results indicated that Proposition B lost in every part of the city, including the more conservative neighborhoods where it was supposed to have its greatest strength.

Likewise, Proposition A, although by a lesser margin, went down to defeat.

"No on A and B" forces, mainly composed of a loose-knit alliance of progressives, liberals and minorities, had characterized both ballot propositions as the costly creations of "sore losers" in the 1975, 1976 elections — when Barbagelata was defeated in his bid for mayor and when San Francisco voters approved the establishment of district elections, respectively — seeking to overthrow popularly elected government.

The special election cost over $400,000.□

FREE FOOD STAMPS PASSES HOUSE, NEW RESTRICTIONS ADDED

CARTER TO REVISE "WORK OR STARVE" WELFARE PLAN

(Washington, D.C.) — With the political and social clamor over his proposed "work or starve" welfare plan reaching a crescendo, President Carter is expected to soon announce basic revisions that will violate his hardline mandate to hold total costs at the current level.

Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Secretary Joseph Califano has already submitted a series of recommendations, confronting Carter with a difficult choice between his political goal of a balanced budget and his professed goal of relief for poor people and communities.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives last week voted 317 to 102 to eliminate the purchase requirement for food stamps—allowing 2 to 3 million, once unable to buy food stamps, into the programs while eliminating 1.5 million present recipients and reducing benefits for another 4.4 million people.

According to reports emanating from both the White House and Capitol Hill, the ongoing storm of protest and dissatisfaction over his "work or starve" welfare plan had forced Carter to draft deep-seated revisions in his reform plan.

The President now realizes, these critics say, that the basic components of his original plan — (1) to maintain welfare costs at their current level of $25 billion and (2) to compel hundreds of thousands of aid recipients to accept public or private jobs at minimum wage salaries, or else lose their relief—form a far-reaching political liability capable of stalling his administration's initiatives in other areas.



Black mother shopping in supermarket. New food stamp program proposed by Carter will eliminate 1.4 million recipients and cut benefits for others.

Among the supplemental proposals are the following, the *New York Times* reports:

•A change in the definition of what constitutes a family, or "filing unit."

Carter's original plan included all income earned by blood relatives in a household when calculating welfare benefits. This would mean that if a young woman with a baby and no income lived at home but her parents' earnings exceeded the welfare cutoff, she would receive no benefits.

The draft revisions would narrow the definition of such a "filing unit."

A shortening of the "accountable period" used to calculate benefits.

In an effort to save money, Carter's first plan took into account how much an individual or family earned over the previous six months to a year when deciding welfare aid.

Recommendations would shorten this "accountable period" to make it more sensitive to immediate needs.

• Additional funds for salaries to be paid welfare recipients forced to take public jobs.

The original plan required that workers get bare minimum wage salaries ($2.30 an hour), which might be below the prevailing wage for that kind of work in some areas.

The supplemental proposals include prevailing wage provisions.

•A measure restoring relief to

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Right-Wing Caucus Demands Firing Of Andrew Young

(Washington, D.C.) - Over 200,000 copies of a letter viciously attacking U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young and soliciting funds for a campaign to force him out of office have been recently mailed nationwide, under the name of The Conservative Caucus and Governor Meldrin Thomson, Jr., of New Hampshire.

The letter, which was mailed on paper bearing the official state seal of New Hampshire and is signed by Thomson, calls Young a supporter of "communist butchers and terrorists."

The Conservative Caucus, headed by William Rusher, publisher of *National Review* magazine, was formed in February as part of a right-wing "shadow cabinet" to monitor the policies of the Carter administration.



ANDREW YOUNG

The Caucus vows to make Young "a political liability" to the Carter government.

Included in the Caucus's "Andrew Young Must Go! Action Kit" is a page with a photo of a burned child in bandages with a handwritten inscription saying, "Little 3-year-old Cornelia Koekener was horribly maimed for life in a wanton act of violence by Black power terrorists. Andrew Young has long sided with communist-inspired terrorists."

Georgia Congressman Larry McDonald, an avowed John Birch Society leader and "secretary of defense" in the "shadow cabinet," claims Young is subject to impeachment. Thomson, the shadow "secretary of state," blasts Young's "outrageous record of pro-Marxist agitation. . . and his complete lack of any qualifications for the U.N. job."

Ironically, Young, while on a tour of Africa earlier this year, was bitterly criticized by African revolutionaries. In South Africa, his plan to give freedom to the "Black elite" of that apartheid state infuriated the liberation movements of southern Africa.□

Tension Grows Between Carter And Blacks

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from civil rights is infecting this nation," Jordan had convened the NUL's four-day annual conference with a call for a private strategy meeting of Black leaders next month.

He specifically called Carter to task for neglecting the needs of America's urban poor.

"Black people and poor people resent the stress on balanced budgets instead of balanced lives," Jordan said, echoing a theme also voiced by NAACP President Margaret Bush Wilson at that group's 68th convention held earlier in July.

"We resent unfulfilled promises of jobs, compromises on voting reform to win conservative support and the continued acceptance of high unemployment. . .

"This administration is not living up to the first commandment of politics: to help those who helped you.

NO EMPLOYMENT POLICY

"We have no full employment policy. We have no welfare reform policy. We have no national health policy. We have no urban revitalization policy," Jordan summed up bluntly.

Carter followed Jordan to the NUL podium the next day stating that he had "no apologies" to make for his administration. Carter then leaked a news report that he told Jordan in a private conversation that he regarded such criticism as damaging to "the hopes and aspirations of *those* poor people."

At the news conference Carter's hypocrisy, his betrayal of his '76 election promises, was exposed in full.

When asked about his remarks to Jordan, Carter responded:

". . .I did point out to him (Jordan) that when erroneous or demogogic statements were made inaccurately reporting that neither I nor the Congress cared about *those* poor people, that since we are the last hope of *those* who are poor, that the government would help them in some way, that this removed from them the prospect of a better life.

". . .I think to prey upon those who are poor, deprived or who are alienated from society, and erroneously report that neither I nor my Cabinet members nor Congress cares about them, does hurt the poor."

Among the first to assail Carter's press remarks was the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) who labeled the President's comments as "profoundly unfortunate, thoroughly unfounded."

Addressing a press conference of their own, CBC representatives Ron Dellums, Charles Rangel, John Conyers, Harold Ford and Yvonne Burke charged that Carter had significantly undermined his political support in the Black community.

"We must stand behind what Vernon Jordan said," Ms. Burke commented.

Another CBC member, Congressman John Conyers, said: "Vernon Jordan said publicly what many have said privately. Black leaders have attempted to express those concerns to the President in private."

For his part, Jordan said at the close of the NUL's convention that he was leaving Washington, D.C., still "dissatisfied and discontented" with Carter administration progress on social issues.

"I intend to go on telling the truth," Jordan said, indicating that he would not stop criticizing the President:

"In the first six months of an administration, its priorities are formulated, its pattern is set. We cannot allow ourselves to be placed in a position where, at some future date, we say, 'You shouldn't be doing this,' only to be told, 'Why didn't you tell us before?' "□



President JIMMY CARTER and VERNON JORDAN at National Urban League convention, where Jordan blasted the Carter administration's neglect of the poor. Carter replied that he had "no apologies" to make, adding that Jordan's well-founded criticisms "damaged hopes of poor people."



Carter To Revise "Work Or Starve" Welfare Plan

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the aged, blind and disabled who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) but who would have their benefits cut if they lived with their grown children.

In addition, the President is also apparently reconsidering:

•whether those welfare recipients who are forced to take public jobs should be allowed to remain on Medicaid; and

• whether to continue the plan to deduct 10 to 15 per cent of welfare payments made to recipients who live in publicly subsidized housing.

While some members of the House were reportedly jubilant over the passage of the free food stamps proposal, critics have noted that other provisions of the proposed Agricultural Act of 1977 are harmful to the interests of Black and poor people.

"By eliminating the purchase requirement, we allow the very poorest people in the United States to participate in the program," said Representative Fred Richmond of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Yet, in doing so, the House also made the following revisions:

• Decreased the gross maximum income for food stamps eligibility from $14,000 to 9,000 for a family of four, and the net income from $6,804 to $5,850;

•Eliminated itemized deductions from gross income eligibility standards, and substituted standard deductions for shelter and dependent care;

•Barred college students from receiving food stamps if they are claimed by their parents as tax dependents.

Liberal members of the new rural and urban lawmakers alliance that pushed the new food stamp legislation also beat back last-ditch attempts which would have: (1) denied food stamps to striking workers and (2) required that stamps be used to purchase only those products deemed nutritious by the government.□

County Education Board Seeks More Funds For Neglected Children

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The Board unanimously approved a request from county Superintendent of Schools Rock La Fleche to the Board of Supervisors asking for an additional $53,000 to maintain the current educational program at Snedigar Cottage.

Under state law, educational funds allocated to juvenile institutions are based on the number of children who are in attendance. In the past year, the number of children at Snedigar has decreased, causing a loss of funds and, therefore, necessitating La Fleche's request.□



"White rights" rally.

Black Brooklyn Residents Protest Vigilante Attacks

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) - Over 500 Black people demonstrated in front of a police station here demanding an end to vigilante attacks on Black residents of Brooklyn's Crown Heights district by the racist Crown Heights Patrol.

The patrol is run by the Crown Heights Community Council, an organization dominated by the Lubauitchea branch of the Hasidim, an orthodox Jewish sect whose world headquarters are located here.

The mass protest, organized by the Coalition of People of African Descent, demanded that local police take action against the vigilantes who have been openly terrorizing Black citizens in Crown Heights.

Police officials claim they are powerless to stop the patrol due to orders from Mayor Abraham Beame.

After marching outside the police station, protesters then marched to a Jewish synagogue where Hasidic worshippers were attending services. The synagogue was surrounded by large contingents of police, who have shown no concern for the safety of Black people.

Over a month ago, on June 18, a car driven by a Hasidic man struck a Black youth on a bicycle. This happened four days after the son of a rabbi had died in a stabbing incident, reports the *Militant*.

The driver jumped out of the car and started to beat the young Black man until two other Black youths arrived on the scene. This caused a crowd of Hasidim to

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RICH WHITE YOUTH STOMPED TO DEATH BY BUFFALO POLICE

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - Four members of Buffalo's scandal-ridden police force were recently linked to the brutal stomping death of a rich White youth.

Following a traffic incident, 18-year-old Richard Long was dragged by the hair from his car by nine men who beat and stomped him to death. An eyewitness, John Barden, Long's roommate, overheard the attackers say they wanted to teach Long a lesson. No motive has yet been disclosed, reports the Buffalo *Courier-Express*.

Police officer Phillip Gramaglia has been charged with first-degree manslaughter in the case and two other officers, Samuel Fusco and Gary Atti, were already suspended from the force for refusing to appear in a police line-up concerning the murder.

Gramaglia was linked to the crime by a religious medal bearing his initials which was found on the murder site. Witnesses also gave a license number which matched those on a car belonging to Fusco.

Buffalo citizens are incensed over this latest act of police hooliganism, which has occurred frequently in the Buffalo area. Citizens charge that the investigation into the murder of Richard Long is lagging specifically because Buffalo police officers are involved. Police officials claim that neither Fusco or Atti have been charged since there is no "reasonable cause" for their arrests.

Buffalo cop PHILLIP GRAMAGLIA (with bag over head) after being arrested for the stomping death of a White youth. Since 1974, there have been over 300 known cases of police brutality in Buffalo.





The murder of Long has received extensive news coverage since he is the son of a rich publishing executive. Nevertheless, a local organization focusing on police crime, Research for Justice, has documented over 300 cases of police violence, the majority of them involving Black and poor people, since January, 1974.

Among some of the more blatant cases of police misconduct are:

•In January, 1974, Jasper Perry, a community peace officer, was fired after a 13-year-old girl charged that he raped her while he was babysitting in her home. Police admit that the girl was forced to run from the house partly undressed with her hands manacled with Perry's handcuffs;

•In October, 1975, Buffalo cop Vincent Cala was charged with committing "deviate" sex acts with a 15-year-old Black girl;

•Police lieutenant Joseph Caci was suspended for 30 days in December, 1974, after being seen in the company of a suspected burglar — who was later murdered;

•Detective Stephen Greco and James Eberle faced 12 charges in December, 1975, in a sex scandal stemming from an incident in which the two officers forced a young woman, Elizabeth Trudell, to have intercourse with several men in a tavern; and

•In August, 1974, nine cops and a police technician beat a Black man, William Johnson, after his arrest on a traffic check. Johnson was beaten again when he returned to the station after his release. He pressed charges but all of the police were cleared in the case. Three of them recently admitted to beating Johnson for no cause. The officers were later given a two-month suspension.

Johnson is now the co-director of Research for Justice and, after the murder of Long, feels public sentiment favors the creation of a community police review board. □



Marquette Park Whites Riot

(Chicago, Ill.) - A peaceful Black protest march against Chicago neighborhood housing discrimination culminated in violence when White assailants overturned cars driven by Blacks in the racially troubled Marquette Park area. At least 24 persons were injured, though none seriously. Police, who had tried to halt the protest march, were accused by Black civil rights leaders of allowing the protesters to become victims of White racist violence.





Sex industry tenants in Manhattan's famous Times Square.

N.Y. SEX INDUSTRY BOOMING DESPITE "CRACKDOWN"

(New York, N.Y.) - Four large realtors are the principal renters to midtown Manhattan's booming pornography industry, the *New York Times* reported recently.

The companies own or lease buildings in which 30 tenants are involved in what is described as the "lucrative sex industry," reported the *Times*. The city is allegedly committed to driving these establishments out of business since local residents have complained of rising crime, harassment of their children and a general deterioration of the neighborhood.

The landlord groups that are renting property to the sex industry claim such rentals are legal and that they have no legitimate basis to evict these tenants.

The landlords are collecting $100,000 a year in rent — about double the normal rate.

The four real estate companies renting to the Mafia-controlled sex industry, according to New York City's real estate records are:

•*Sol Goldman* — A major real estate operator in the city with an office building empire worth more than $450 million. Goldman owns or leases eight buildings housing nine sex-industry tenants;

•*Jack Jemal and Harry Rosenberg* — The two men are partners who have acquired extensive property and several porno movie theaters in midtown Manhattan. Nine sex businesses occupy four buildings controlled by Jemal and Rosenberg;

•*The Finkelstein family* is the landlord for seven adult book stores and peep shows in Times Square;

•*The Lublin family* is a little-known group that has become one of the largest owners of commercial and residential property in West Side Manhattan. Two Lublin buildings house sex-related businesses while three other family properties are hotels which were the scene of nearly 300 arrests connected with prostitution.

The *Times* report revealed that large real estate interests and the porno industry — the latter being dominated by underworld interests—have joined together to reap huge profits. Jack Jemal justifies his rentals by saying ". . .This is not a residential neighborhood in Queens. We can't tell our tenants what to show. That would be in violation of the First Amendment."

Before he slammed down the telephone in the ear of a *Times* reporter, Jemal growled, "If they are doing something illegal, then the city should get them out - what can we do?"

However, a member of the Lublin family, Edward Lublin, admitted that a family-owned massage parlor charging $100 for a one-hour session, is willing to pay twice the rent of a legitimate tenant. This means anywhere from $3,000 to $5,000 more a month.

Hundreds of arrests have taken place since the city's so-called "anti-smut" campaign began. The victims have mainly been street prostitutes.

Meanwhile, organized crime, the controllers of the sex industry, which has forced hundreds of thousands of children into prostitution in the city, has remained relatively untouched.□

Vigilantes Attack Black Citizens

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

gather and the Black youths had to be taken away for protection, police claim.

Over 200 Hasidim stood outside the police station where the youth were being held, chanting, "A life for a life!"

The next day vigilantes brazenly assaulted Roger Lee, a 16-year-old Black youth. A crowd of Crown Heights Patrol vigilantes, wielding knives and shotguns, gathered at the scene. One racist threw a bottle of lye, which barely missed the youth.

As members of the Coalition of People of African Descent point out on their literature, "We are not anti-Semitic — they (the Hasidics) are anti-Black."

Presently Crown Heights is 70 per cent Black and 30 per cent Hasidic. Due to New York City's large Jewish population city officials have been very slow to respond to the demands of Black residents for protection from the racist Crown Heights Patrols.

Coinciding with the resurgence of right-wing groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazis, there has been a rapid increase in the formation of so-called crime-fighting White vigilante clubs.

Police officials are quick to point out that these groups have supposedly helped to "cut down" the crime rate in numerous communities.

But as one Washington, D.C., police detective points out, "Sure, you bet these groups cut down on crime. If I'd been in Germany during Hitler's day, I'd have done the same thing.

"If you've got every second house on a street covered," the detective explained, naturally it'll cut down on crime, but it'll also expand into a police state."

In Maricopa County, Arizona, 3,000 citizens make the biggest volunteer law enforcement in the country. The Sun City Posse, composed of 275 senior citizens, is the largest of 40 posses in Maricopa County.

This year the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) will award $15 million in grants to "anti-crime" groups.

But as John Jones of Washington's Adams-Morgan Organization (AMO) points out, "I think they ("anti-crime" groups) could turn into racists or a bunch of vigilantes."□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Wildcat Coal Strikes

(Charleston, W. Va.) - Wildcat mine strikes protesting cutbacks in medical benefits spread in Appalachia last week despite back-to-work pleas from union officials. The strikes shut down virtually all operations in southern West Virginia. Over 40,000 workers, more than half the miners in West Virginia, went on strike along with 10,000 Kentucky miners and another 2,700 who went on strike in Ohio.

Campaign Funds From South Africa

(Washington, D.C.) - The Justice Department charged last week that Congressman W.R. Poage from Texas received campaign funds, airline tickets and free executive jet flights in South Africa from agents for South African sugar interests when he was chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, which sets foreign sugar quotas. The charges were in a civil suit filed in U.S. District Court here against two registered agents for the South African Sugar Association and the South Africa Foundation.

"Scapegoat" Guard Rehired

(Nashville, Tenn.) - A prison guard dismissed for negligence after the escape of James Earl Ray from Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary was ordered reinstated last week by the state Civil Service Commission. The commission, which found that, "there was much negligence on the part of the prison and its officials," charged that the guard, Floyd Hooks, had been made a scapegoat after Ray had been allowed to escape. Meanwhile, Attorney General Griffin Bell last wee refused a request by Tennessee Governor Ray Blanton to transfer Ray to a federal prison.

Racist U.C. Admissions

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A state Assembly subcommittee last week blasted the University of California's graduate admissions policies as racist and urged that they be revised to admit more minority applicants. The charges were contained in a report stemming from an investigation into the Bakke "reverse discrimination" case.



Unemployment line.

200,000 Cut Off Jobless Benefits

(Washington, D.C.) - Amid the hue and cry by leading civil rights and progressive organizations over widespread unemployment, the Carter administration announced last week that 218,150 unemployed workers have been cutoff from unemployment benefits as of July 23.

The figure represents over one-third of the total current extended benefits recipients who have been cut off from unemployment benefits in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

Unemployment insurance recipients are automatically entitled to a 13-week extended benefits period if they are unable to find work by the time their regular 26-week claim runs out.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced the cutback because, according to highly-disputed government figures, the national insured unemployment rate (IUR) — the total number of unemployed workers who qualify for unemployment benefits — dropped below 4.5 per cent (to 4.47) for the 13-week period ending July 2, 1977, requiring the affected states to discontinue payments.

Despite what many have decried as Depression-level unemployment, President Carter and Congress insist that unemployment is "winding down" and that extended and emergency federal supplemental benefits are no longer needed. Therefore, Congressional legislation, or the lack of it, has forced unemployment benefits to be cut from 65 weeks to 26 weeks.

Many of the 35 states and the District of Columbia who have discontinued payments of regular

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BLACK STUDENTS DEMAND REMOVAL OF BLACK STUDIES HEAD

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Black students at California State-University (CSU) here are demanding the removal of the head of the school's Pan African Studies (PAS) Department, whom they charge is a tool in CSU's "consistent and continuous campaigns. . .to co-opt and to encroach" the Department.

A position paper written by Sedeka and Alhamisi Wadinasi explains the origins of the controversy surrounding the University's appointment of Dr. Aida Takla-O'Reilly as head of the PAS Department despite strong student and faculty objections:

"Beginning in the spring of 1976, PAS faculty and staff have been fired without warning or reason, to the dismay and chagrin of Black students and all concerned. Briefly stated, the administration appointed Aida O'Reilly last spring to chair the department, after arrogantly refusing to grant the faculty's unanimous request that S.O. Akalonu who has chaired the Department since its inception in 1969, be granted another three-year term.

"The faculty fought for over six months to have Akalonu chair the Department for another term. The fight mainly concerned itself with Akalonu's positive leadership

"At this stage in the battle O'Reilly nominated herself to the School's Dean Dewey, and was immediately appointed to the chair for a three-year term, despite the requests and disapproval of the faculty. O'Reilly supposedly appointed herself as the Department's savior because both CSU President Greenlee and Dewey (both men are White) threatened to destroy the Department if the faculty continued to submit Akalonu's name, with the only paternal and human alternative being that Dewey would be appointed to the chair."



Black students protest racist cutbacks.

WITHOUT WARNING

In January, 1977, Dr. O'Reilly, without warning, fired five part-time PAS professors, including Sedeka Wadinasi, Pete Mhunzi, Wrelda Hughes, Godwin Owu and Lotani Mukasa. This past spring, the PAS head fired another part-time professor, Clotilde Blake, hightly respected among the students as a person who helped to fight for the creation of the Department.

Organizing a group called Clo Blake/Save Our Pan African Studies Department, CSU Black students have unsuccessfully sought to have rehired.□



Scenes from May, 1970, anti-war protest at Kent State University, where four White students were shot to death by Ohio National Guardsmen.



Kent State Protesters Say Cover-Up Continues

(Kent, Ohio) - Following the arrest of sixty-one demonstrators occupying the spot where four Kent State University students were killed in an anti-war demonstration in 1970, bulldozers moved in and began construction of a gymnasium on the site.

Protesting the desecration of the spot where the four students were killed and nine wounded by Ohio National Guardsmen seven years ago, demonstrators had erected a tent city and occupied the site in defiance of a court order for the third time in recent weeks.

The 61 demonstrators arrested last week were part of the May 4 Coalition. As the demonstrators began their occupation a banner was unfurled proclaiming, "Remember Kent State — Move the Gym."

The hill and playing field below were occupied by protesters in a tent city for 62 days until the university obtained a court order that resulted in 193 arrests on July 12.

Protesters charge that the construction of the gymnasium is "another cover-up," an attempt to obliterate the site and tragic anti-war killings by Kent State officials and the state of Ohio.□



Sparsely furnished prison segregation cell. Progressive prisoners in Maryland Penitentiary are demanding that the prison's segregation unit be closed.



M.P.I.S.C. BLASTS CONDITIONS IN SEGREGATION UNIT

COMMUNITY SUPPORTERS BLAST INHUMANE CONDITIONS IN MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

(Baltimore, Md.) - A picket line of over 100 people was recently held outside the Maryland Penitentiary to protest the beatings and inhuman treatment of prisoners.

Representatives from local progressive and community organizations met later to mobilize for further action in support of the inmates in the rundown, dilapidated institution.

At the end of the meeting several demands were drawn up, among them:

- An investigation of the over 20 beatings that took place just prior to the picket;
- That the state legislature consider a bill calling for community control of prisons;
- That monthly meetings be held between a community committee and prison officials; and
- An investigation of the KKK, Nazis and other racist organizations infiltrating in the middle management of the penitentiary.

Over the past few years beatings and stabbings have taken place every month at the Maryland penitentiary. Through the use of agents provocateur, gangs, informers and the like, prison officials are constantly trying to foster disunity among inmates.

Progressive forces in the prison led by the Maryland Prison Intercommunal Survival Committee (MPISC), called a meeting of prisoners on June 30 to develop an organization to fight for their rights. Those in attendance sought to deal with issues affecting the lives of the entire prison population, with the help of outside supporters.

Presently, there is a struggle being waged to close down the prison's C-dorm (segregation unit).

In January, 1976, the segregation unit was moved from the Prison's South Wing due to pressure on officials generated by the MPISC through the courts and community support.

However, since the move from the South Wing into C-dorm, harassment and brutality against inmates has increased.

"Goon squads," patrol tiers 24 hours a day, constantly beating and abusing prisoners.

A joint statement issued by the MPISC and the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) on the C-dorm states, "The C-dorm building is like something out of the medieval ages. It sits at the bottom part of the penitentiary. It has only one side, which is lined with double cells (a violation of Department of Corrections regulations)."

Supposedly, inmates are being detained in C-dorm only until renovations are made on the South Wing. Yet, thousands of dollars have been spent on C-dorm, mainly to increase security.

If a fire breaks out in C-dorm, there is a chance that a large number of inmates will die since the keys to the cellblock are not even in the building, the MPISC reports. If an emergency occurs, guards must call outside for someone to get the keys to open cell doors.

As a result of this situation, men who have been seriously ill have died in their cells. Recently, a prisoner hung himself. His death could have been prevented since an officer was on the scene. But the guard could not enter the cell to get the inmate due to the unnecessarily long time required to get the keys to the cell door.

"The federal court condemned C-dorm several years ago," says the statement, "when it was used to house part of the general population of the prison. It was then converted to a segregation unit but the same condemned conditions still exist.□

ILLEGAL SEARCH, SEIZURE

Federal Judge Blasts F.B.I. Raid On Scientology Church

(Washington, D.C.) - A federal judge ruled here last week that two FBI raids on Church of Scientology offices in New York and los Angeles on July 8 violated Fourth Amdndment guarantees against illegal search and seizure.

District judge William Bryant stated that the warrant authorizing the search had been so broad and general as to violate Constitutional guarantees.

"In my view, this warrant," said Bryant, "addressed as it is to the crime of conspiracy, invited the agents to seize any document in the church files that struck their fancy."

The Church of Scientology recently filed a $7.9 million damage suit gainst the FBI for the raid on its national headquarters in Los Angeles, naming two deputy attorney generals and 134 FBI agents as defendants.

During the raid, agents used power saws, crowbars, sledge hammers and battering rams despite the fact that church members offered to supply keys nd to opoen doors, locks and safes.

While the warrant only authorized the seizure of 156 documents, an estimated 100,000 pages of materials were seized.□



Correction

The above photo which appeared in the July 23rd issue of THE BLACK PANTHER on page 5, was run with an incorrect caption. We want to express our deepest apology to the Black officer in the photo who had been very politely ushering our friends and supporters into the courtroom.



Hospital emergency room.

Congressmen Demand Inquiry Into Oakland Naval Hospital Deaths

(Oakland, Calif.) - Congressmen Ron Dellums and Fortney (Pete) Stark have contacted the Secretary of the Navy demanding an immediate "outside and impartial investigation into three deaths here at Oakland's Regional Medical Center.

The two legislators were joined in their efforts by Dr. Stanley Crane, an anethesiology resident at the hospital, who complained to the congressmen about the deaths when they occurred in June of this year.

Since that time, officials at the hospital have recommended the anethesiologist for transfer in what Stark calls "an obvious attempt to punish and silence Dr. Crane."

According to Crane, one pa-

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CHICANO COMMUNITIES ORGANIZE FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

PROGRESSIVE SAN ANTONIO COALITION FORECASTS ELECTIONS VICTORY

(San Antonio, Tex.) - Central city candidates are favored over White Northside candidates in this city's upcoming city council elections due, in part, to the work of Communities Organized for Public Service (COPS), which has emerged as a leading progressive force from within the Westside Chicano community.

COPS successfully mobilized the Westside Chicano community to help push through a recent city ballot initiative to change from a system of electing council members at-large to electing them from 10 single-member districts.

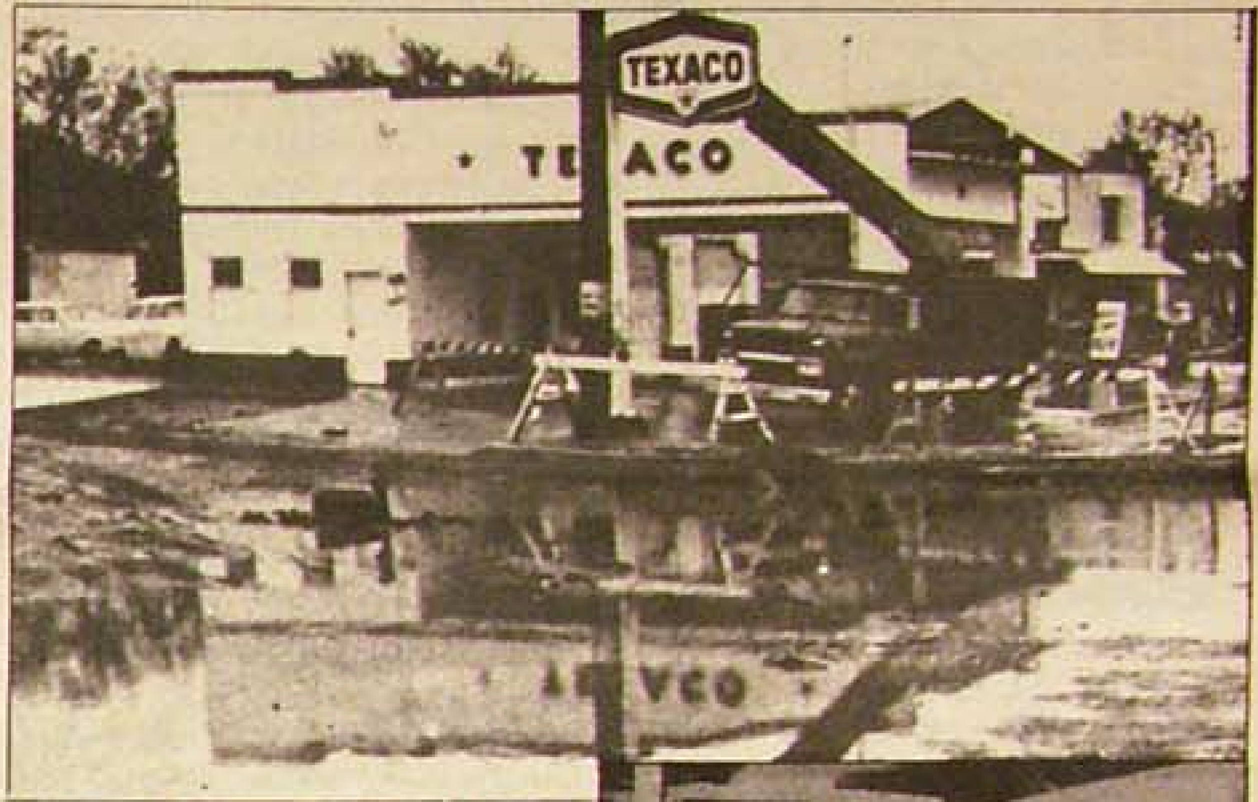
COPS was formed following the defeat of two key Mexican-American politicians, a state senator and a county commissioner in the summer of 1972.

The two charge that they were defeated by "Anglo" money — funds from rich White land developers and maverick retailers.

Roughly one-third of the total San Antonio payroll comes from the federal government, making the city more dependent on the U.S. government than most urban areas except Washington, D.C.

Only 13 per cent of the San Antonio labor force is involved in manufacturing. Twenty-seven per cent of the households in San Antonio reported an annual income of less than $5,000 in the last U.S. census.

The wealth is concentrated with the old families, who own all the big banks and financial institutions.





Flooded street in San Antonio, Texas, caused by inadequate draining system and (right) COPS protest rally.

Delving into the history of the Westside community, significant blocks of priests in San Antonio are not native-born Mexican Americans. The church leadership has historically viewed the Mexican-American with the same "*colonistic eyes*" that they had viewed the Indians during the Mission era.

In early days, Spanish priests ministered to Mexican-American parishes. Then, much later, when Chaing Kai-Shek lost control of China, the Belgian priests found themselves suddenly unemployed. They sought out "poor parishes." They were admitted to San Antonio's Westside.

To get there, reports *Civil Rights Digest* (published quarterly by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights), follow billboard advertising in San Antonio:

"When the fair-skinned, golden-haired boy promoting cigarettes gives way to the buttery complexion of a high-jawed Mexican-American, you know you're headed in the right direction.

"When the neon-lit convenience stores selling milk and bread get harder to find, and you find instead "ice houses" selling bottled beer and homemade pastries, then you know you have arrived.

"The West Side.

"It is a place where you won't find fancy apartment complexes with party rooms and swimming pools.

"It is a place where you will find row after row of proudly-kept homes with petunias in the yards and silent, angry people inside sitting in large, over-stuffed chairs.

"It is a place where you will find chuckholes large enough to

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11TH HOUR RULING

Judge O.K.'s Federal Funds For Abortions

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) - Defying a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision as well as President Jimmy Carter's stated position, a district court judge here issued an 11th hour restraining order that has the nationwide effect of continuing federal funding for women seeking abortions.

The ruling marked the second try for federal court Judge John Dooling, whose first preliminary injunction barring the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) from cutting off reimbursements for elective abortions under the federal Medicaid program, was voided June 29 by the Supreme Court.

"The impact [of such a cutoff]," Judge Dooling said, would be extraordinary and real and could well endanger the lives of the poor young who are most likely to take unwise actions and seek illegal abortions.

The injunction granted today had been sought by the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Ameri-



Human fetus.

can Civil Liberties Union and Planned Parenthood of New York City on one action, and by the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation in another.

In announcing that he would sign the temporary restraining order, Judge Dooling told an assistant U.S. attorney representing the government, to "let the Secretary in Washington know."

The judge had been told moments earlier that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was set to send notices to all its offices to have them stop providing medicaid funds for abortions.

President Carter has hailed the high court's June anti-abortion ruling, acknowledging that it discriminates against poor women but saying that the federal government has authority to make "moral" decisions favoring the rich.

Rhonda Copelon, representing the three agencies involved in a joint complaint, told the court that to allow implementation of the so-called "Hyde Amend-

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Welcome Home Huey

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been taken two years earlier), and then, after a few days, a quiet dropping of the charges, which clearly could not have been sustained in court. But the work of public discrediting had been furthered.

Through those years Huey Newton had been arrested a number of times, and during one long interval was tried three times for the alleged murder of a policeman, before the government, having failed to convince three juries, finally dropped the case.

The mood, however, continued to be hostile, not only against the Panthers, but also against Huey. Consequently, when he was arrested almost three years ago on an assault charge and a murder charge, two things seemed clear to Huey and his friends: (a) the charges were a "frame"; and (b) if he went to jail he would never survive; they would get him, trial or no trial.

He disappeared.

I had gotten to know Huey during this period. Through the intervention of a former student, then teaching at the very creative Panthers' alternative school in Oakland, I had several long conversations with him. He had been taking some courses at the University of California at Santa Cruz, and had, among other things, written an intriguing paper on "Jesus, Son of Man" (subsequently published in *Radical Religion*). He had also been writing poetry, some of it published now in a volume co-authored with Ericka Huggins.

His autobiography, *Revolutionary Suicide*, had shown him to be a keenly intelligent young man, almost totally self-taught, committed to his people and to radical change on their behalf. He had been the "theoretician" for the Party as well as an activist, and had written extensively for THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

As a result of our discussions we decided to work together on a book — a series of exchanges on religion, politics and social change, from the perspective of two of the most unlikely collaborators imaginable: a young Black radical from the ghetto and a middle-aged White liberal from suburbia. When the police later made a shambles of Huey's apartment, they must have gotten the tape of our first formal conversation for the book. They seem to have gotten everything else.

Our collaboration was ended with Huey's arrest. I believed at the time both things that the Panther inner circle (of which I was not a part) affirmed: that the charges were framed, and that Huey would never survive in jail, so angry was the climate of opinion. When he disappeared I was sure he was dead.

After a few weeks, little rumors began to get around that he had left the country, and it was finally confirmed that he and his wife had made it to Cuba. I was relieved; he was alive, and he was in a country that would accept him.

Last week, for reasons unconnected with the present narrative, I, too, was in Cuba. I had hoped to track Huey down. By a series of providential coincidences, he and his wife were at the airport when my wife and I arrived, and we had several chances during the ensuing week to talk at length.

It will be Huey's story to tell how they got there — an exciting, chilling and thrill-packed, near-disaster. It will be Huey's story also to recount their years in Cuba and what that experience has done to his political and social philosophy as he faces life in the United States again.

For the reason Huey and Gwen were at the airport was to meet his lawyer, who had come on the same plane with us, to work out the legalities of Huey's return. For Huey had decided to come back to the United States voluntarily to stand trial. He had decided that the climate of opinion had changed sufficiently, so that he might even survive in a U.S. jail long enough to stand trial, and he was convinced now that he might even avoid conviction for charges of which he claims he is not guilty.

Furthermore, all of the earlier Black Panther charges of FBI harassment and fabrication of past charges against the Party had received impressive documentation in materials uncovered during the Watergate era.

HUEY NEWTON and wife GWEN upon his return from nearly three years in exile (inset) and "Welcome Home Huey" banner prominently displayed at BPP Central Headquarters.





At best, the decision to return entailed a lot of risks; risks of personal danger, risks of legal reversals, risks of denial of bail, risks of long imprisonment if the court did not acquit, risks of misunderstanding, risks of miscalculation of the new mood in the country. But in the talks we had with him, it was clear that Huey was willing to run those risks.

Much as he had appreciated Cuba, and had admired the social revolution being waged there, he felt that his place was in the United States. That was where his battle was to be fought, his struggle waged, his people freed.

There was a cruel snag at the last minute. The attorney general of the United States had agreed with Huey's lawyer that he could have ten days in a third country (e.g., not the United States or Cuba) before returning to the United States to surrender himself. This would enable the lawyers to talk extensively with him before he was jailed, pending trial. Quite unexpectedly, Canada (the country chosen) announced that it would not comply and would arrest Huey immediately if he tried to land there.

For a country that had played host so magnanimously to our Vietnam war protesters, this was unexpected treatment. No reason was given. By this time, however, Huey was determined to return, whatever the costs. He went as scheduled and was arrested as forewarned, on the charge of being an "undesirable alien." After three days in a miserable cell, he was released on bail, so he and his lawyers were able to make at least some plans before he surrendered himself in the United States.

So Huey Newton will go on trial. But the United States will go on trial as well. Can we provide adequate safety in our prisons for those who must be presumed innocent until proven guilty, even though many people want them dead whether innocent or guilty? Can our jury listen fairly to the the evidence in a case that will be packed with many emotional issus not germane to the specific charges themselves? And can our nation welcome back to its public life one who (whether acquitted or forced to serve additional time) clearly has the mark of leadership upon him.

My conversations with Huey, both in Oakland and Havana, persuade me that he has much to contribute to new directions for our nation and for all its citizens, whether White or Black. We need the wisdom and maturity he now brings to his own self-understanding and to the nation to which he has freely chosen to return.

Welcome back, Huey. Whether sooner or later, may there be long and fruitful collaboration.

(Note: For those who wish to contribute to court costs for Huey Newton's trial tax-deductible contributions can be sent to: The Capp Street Foundation, Suite 217, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, California 94705.)☐



HUEY NEWTON at airport reception with (left to right) his wife GWEN, ELAINE BROWN and LARRY HENSON.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Release"

We continue with the chapter "Release" from Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton as Huey is detained at the Alameda County Jail prior to his release from 33 months of false imprisonment on trumped-up charges of killing a White racist Oakland cop.*

When we stopped in front of the jail, the shackles were removed from my legs, although the chains on my waist and arms were left on. The police carried my baggage while I walked through the door. A cop had come to meet us from the jail on the tenth-floor. His face was familiar.

Unless we have a run-in, cops do not make much of an impression on me; they just come and go, locking me up or letting me out, and that is all there is to it. But this cop's face was too familiar to pass off; I tried to recall what kind of run-in I had had with him.

When we got on the elevator, this one had a kind of chicken smile on his face. "Well, are you going to get your old suite back?" he asked. "I don't know," I answered, "but I can do time any place in this jail. That's what I did before, and I can do it now, particularly since I will probably be out in a few hours." "Yeah, I guess so," he replied.

"You think you'll make bail? How much do you think it will be? A couple of hundred thousand, maybe five hundred thousand?" The same old question. "I'll be out in two hours," I said. "Well, it really helps to be rich, eh, Newton?" "Maybe it does," I shot back, "but I'm not rich. The people will sacrifice whatever is necessary and get me out." He changed the subject then. "You've gotten big; you must be working out."

My mind was not on the conversation. I was still trying to place him, but I said, "Yeah, I worked out every day." He said, "Yeah, that's what I should have been doing." He had trouble saying that.

Suddenly, I remembered him. He had gotten pretty fat, but he was the same policeman I had had a run-in with in solitary. One night during my trial, about 1:00 a.m., this fellow came around to take the count with a Black policeman. I was half asleep. He opened my door quickly, then, starting to close it, he asked, "Did I wake you up, you asshole?" I jumped up. The door was locked, but I guess I woke up half the jail shouting at him, calling him everything except a child of God and inviting him back to open the door so he could show what kind of man he was.

While I was yelling, the Black policeman with him started to laugh as they walked down the hall. I do not know whether he was laughing at me or at his partner. Some of the other inmates who were awake thought he was laughing out of desperation. The other policeman would not come back; he was much too cowardly.



San Francisco rally demanding release of Huey Newton.

The next day, when I went to court, the Black cop was still on duty — he must have been pulling two shifts that day — and I asked him the White cop's name. He said that he thought we knew each other and were just kidding. I told him that he knew very well I did not kid around with any of them, including himself. The only relationship we had was that of prisoner-guard — nothing else.



August 5, 1970

(Oakland, Calif.) - The date was August 5, 1970, when HUEY P. NEWTON, founder, president and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, was released from prison after close to three years of unjust confinement stemming from his alleged murder of a White policeman. Huey was released on appeal and, following two more highly-charged political trials, he was cleared of the false charges. The determining factor of Huey Newton's release was truly the Power of the People, who through their insistent and forceful demands, forced the power structure to release our beloved brother.

GUARD'S REMARKS

I did not appreciate the other guard's remarks, I said, and I was definitely going to bring it up in court. The Black cop said that if I brought it up in court, he would feel compelled to testify on my behalf and say that I was right and the cop was wrong. He had not said anything at the time, he repeated, because he thought we played together all the time. He promised to tell the other cop about my reaction, and after I reminded him that I did not play with any of them, he said no more about it. It did not come up in court, and I never learned whether the Black cop would have testified for me.

All this was racing through my mind as we rode up in the elevator. Once off the elevator, we walked into the bullpen, the waiting area of the jail. The shackles were taken off my hands and waist, and I was stripped and searched again. After I put my clothes back on, we went through the long booking and processing procedure. Then I was assigned to a cell in B tank, which is the receiving and reception tank.

Right around the corner, about fifteen feet away, was the hospital tank, where inmates are kept in semi-isolation. It holds only about five guys, and inmates who have minor illnesses are kept there, but never for very long. Most of the men who come there are either from Death Row at San Quentin or on their way to Death Row and awaiting sentence after conviction of first-degree murder.

TO BE CONTINUED

Provides Alternative To Juvenile Sentencing

NEW O.C.L.C. TEEN PROGRAM SERVES EAST OAKLAND BLACK YOUTH

(Oakland, Calif.) - Expanding its numerous existing youth services, the popular Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) recently became a site for the Teens Diversion Program funded by the Alameda Criminal Justice Planning Board (ACJPB).

The high crime rate in the predominantly Black and Chicano East Oakland area (1st to 105th Avenue) led the ACJPB to establish five centers for its Teens Diversion Progam in East Oakland. The OCLC site, while not restricted to, primarily serves some 300 youth who live in the area between High Street and 82nd Avenue.

Johnny Stake, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, is the director of the OCLC Teens Diversion Program. Enthusiastic about his new job, Johnny says that the program offers a "nontraditional approach to alienated youth who are trying to cope with being poor and oppressed in East Oakland."





Scenes from Oakland Community Learning Center's Summer Teen Program.





YOUTH AGES 12 TO 18

The program focuses on youth ages 12 to 18. Some participants are referred to the program as an alternative to sentencing in the county's juvenile institutions. As word of the program spreads in the community, many youth, individually or with their parents, are increasingly seeking its services.

The nontraditional aspect of the *Teens Diversion Program* involves a wide variety of exciting educational, social and sports activities rarely offered to junior and senior high school students or dropouts, as are many of the teens in the program. In addition, the teens receive extensive counseling services — not only from adults, but from other teens with problems similar to their own.

Included in the educational activities that the OCLC Teens Diversion Program will offer, are: Tutorial programs; Career Development Workshops; Skills Development and Referral Service; Seminars; Videotaping Training; Filmmaking; Photography; Cultural Arts (dance, drama, film series); Silkscreening; Arts and Crafts; Beginning Electronics; Beginning Auto Mechanics; and Graphics.

Sports activities will include basketball; baseball; boxing; swimming; wrestling; track and field; tennis; softball; a girls' drill team; martial arts; gymnastics; and volleyball. A volleyball team is presently being organized.

The teens will also be involved in social activities such as dances, birthday parties, picnics, concerts and rap sessions. Next month, 35 youth will attend a performance of the stage play *The Wiz*.

Johnny explained that to better serve the youth, the 10-member staff and adult community volunteers who aid them works with each individual teen to design a program that will best meet his or her needs.

For example, if the academic problems a youth is having in school are caused by difficulty in reading, a tutorial reading program will be designed to deal with the problem. Another teen may be interested in drama and will be given a package centering around Cultural Arts.

A brief description of some of the planned educational activities of the Teens Diversion Program, to be taught by experienced persons, follows:

•Tutorial Programs — Provides assistance in reading, writing and mathematics;

•Career Development Workshop — Attempts to assist teens to determine their potential skills and ways to obtain those skills. Also provides pertinent information on various career opportunities which may be available;

•Skills Development and Referral Service — Assists teens in obtaining practical skills such as typing and shorthand.

•Filmmaking — Provides instruction in beginning filmmaking including basic film making theory and technical instruction.

•Seminars — Provide information on issues affecting teens such as health care, employment opportunities, juvenile justice and politics.

•Videotaping Training — Teaches teens how to use videotape equipment. Teens will be allowed to actually do videotaping of various activities in operation at the OCLC and off-site;

•Photography — Teaches basic photography as well as the process of film development.

•Cultural Arts — Introduces the basic techniques of dance, drama, etc. Includes positive films which enhance their cultural awareness. As part of activities, teens will be taken on field trips to local museums, and art galleries.

•Beginning Auto Mechanics — Instructs how to perform such things as simple tune-ups, tire changes, removal and replacement of such parts as the radiator, battery, etc. Also, how to change oil and filter.

•Graphics — Teaches skills such as layout, headlining and proofreading and provides incentive to pursue graphics as a career.

Community input into the program will be provided through the Community Advisory Board that will be comprised of teens, parents and interested people in the community.

Johnny encourages all East Oakland youth interested in the Teens Diversion Program to drop by the OCLC at 6118 E. 14th Street or call him at 562-5261 between the hours of 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays. Volunteers are also needed to run the numerous



activities of the program, which is providing badly needed services to the neglected Black and poor youth of East Oakland.□



Community protest forced re-opening of San Antonio Villa lunch program.

TENANTS WIN VICTORY IN SAN ANTONIO LUNCH DISPUTE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Due to continuous pressure, a free lunch program serving over 700 children in San Antonio Villa was reinstated last week when federal and state officials agreed to alter obviously impractical and racist guidelines.

The program was cut off in early July when state officials from the Food and Nutrition Service Division of the California Department of Education insisted on strict adherence to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) guidelines requiring all participating children in the decaying East Oakland housing project to be fed on the lunch site.

This was impossible, however, as the lunch site was the Villa's dilapidated "recreation center," which can seat no more than 40 persons at one time.

State officials suggested that children be fed in a filthy, garbage-strewn parking lot adjacent to the "recreation center," an idea which was totally unacceptable to tenants.

In the neighboring Lockwood Gardens housing project, children were being served and had to eat sitting on the floor, or standing at tables without chairs. In the words of tenant leader Mrs. Autrey Smith, San Antonio Villa residents refused "to have their children eat like cows."

Most of the children in San Antonio went without lunch for over a week while tenant activists, notably Mrs. Smith, rallied support and gained extensive media coverage. The plight of the Villa's children was first exposed by THE BLACK PANTHER, but other articles and editorials appeared in the *Oakland Tribune* and on television blasting state officials for forcing children "to eat red tape."

With public opinion solidly in favor of the tenants, the state director of the free lunch program, Osborne Christian, was forced to contact the USDA. A revision was then made in the program's guidelines to allow the children to take their lunches home, as they had been doing before the program was abruptly cut off.

Another issue yet to be settled is wages for tenant workers at the lunch site. Under the guidelines of the program, the workers are to to be paid. However, in the three years the program has functioned in San Antonio, no tenants have ever been compensated for their services.

The local sponsors of the program, Friends and Character Builders of Tomorrow, have been warned by state officials to immediately correct this situation.

Meanwhile, after months of excuses from the Parks and Recreation Department, the interior of the Villa's "recreation center" has finally been painted, completing a cosmetic rehabilitation project. The building is still grossly inadequate in meeting the recreational needs of San Antonio residents.

Oakland Housing Authority (OHA) officials have told tenants that a $945,000 modernization program is scheduled to start in January. A meeting is scheduled next week between OHA officials, representatives of the city's Community Development agency and tenants to discuss a proposed park for San Antonio Villa, a long-standing demand of residents.

To see to it that these improvement programs are carried out to the satisfaction of San Antonio Villa residents, the housing projects' tenants' union has been reorganized. Various committees and union officers are presently establishing definite goals to achieve.

After almost a year of continuous protest, tenants are still seeking to realize concrete, meaningful improvements in the quality of life in San Antonio Villa.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



SAM NUJOMA

NUJOMA INTERVIEWED

S.W.A.P.O. Leader Reveals Progress Of Armed Struggle In Namibia

(Lisbon, Portugal) - Armed struggle is the only way the Black people of southern Africa will achieve national liberation, South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) leader Sam Nujoma declared in a recent interview here.

In Lisbon to attend the World Conference against Racism, Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, Nujoma talked with *Prensa Latina*. The interview was reprinted in the Cuban daily *Granma*.

Explaining that the armed liberation struggle in Namibia is at a critical stage, Nujoma said that SWAPO has made major progress in its fight against the White settler regime of the country, which is illegally ruled by South Africa.

SWAPO operations against the enemy have been most successful in the northern and northwestern regions of Namibia, Nujoma said, but the organization is expanding its military activities to the central part of the country.

The SWAPO leader reported that the enemy's ground communications have been seriously disrupted because of the large number of planes and helicopters shot down by SWAPO guerrillas. The Namibian freedom fighters have also captured a large amount of weapons, ammunition and radio communications equipment from South African troops.

Vital to the success of any national liberation struggle is the support of the masses of people. Nujoma proudly said that under SWAPO's leadership, Nambian people from all walks of life — workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and religious groups

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3 SOWETO YOUTH KILLED IN RENEWED PROTEST

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Mounting Black student protests over inadequate education resulted in the deaths of three young Sowetans last week and the injury and arrest of hundreds of other students in several areas throughout South Africa. In the Black "townships" outside Pretoria, 20,000 students boycotted their classes for the entire week.

Regina Nhlapo, 19, was shot in the head by a police officer who opened fire on a group of 200 high school students who were stoning him. The Soweto students, who carried placards denouncing the inferior quality of Black education, were attacked by police dogs and some 30 police officers sent to disperse the demonstration. Some 183 students were arrested.

On the same day of Regina's murder, Thursday, July 28, a police constable shot and killed a young Black man whom police alleged was robbing a milk delivery truck. The identity of the youth was not given.

The Pretoria "townships" of Atteridgeville and Saulsville were the scene of the initial student protests last week. On Monday, an estimated 20,000 students from 29 schools in the area walked out of their schools.

Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration of hundreds of youth the following day in Alexandra "township," a Black area of about 20,000 people on the outskirts of Johannesburg's rich White northern suburbs. The students poured from their classrooms waving banners blasting Black education and demanding the release of two Alexandra



Soweto students continue their resistance against South African apartheid in recent demonstration.

Student Council leaders arrested on Monday night.

East of Johannesburg in Kwa Thema "township," about 200 Black students threw rocks at their school buildings, smashing over 50 windows. The youth were protesting a refusal to allow them to form a student council.

On July 28, police fired tear gas on hundreds of demonstrating Black students in Meadowlands, a residential suburb of Soweto. The youth immediately regrouped on the grounds of the Bakgoma secondary school. Several groups of children, who organized a school boycott, marched through Meadowlands' streets stoning cars and residents of the suburb who would not support the student walkout.

On June 16, 1976, a student-led and organized Black rebellion erupted over the forced usage of the hated Dutch Afrikaans language in Black schools. As a result, the language requirement was dropped.

Student criticism of the racist educational system, however, has increased during the past year. Under South African law, White children up to age 18 are required to attend school but do so free of charge. Black schoolchildren, whose attendance is optional, must pay a fee. In addition, the amount of money spent by the government on White schools is substantially larger than that spent on Black schools.

In recent weeks, the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), the group which organized the initial Soweto protest last year, has forced the resignation of government-appointed school and administrative boards

Last week, a committee of 10 Soweto citizens announced a plan calling for total self-government of the city of over one million Black people. Under the plan, described by Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairperson of the committee, the self-ruling Soweto government would seek $5.6 billion from the government to upgrade living conditions of the residents. Additional assistance would be sought from such international organizations as the the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Motlana, who said that the plan is backed by the SSRC, declared, "The time has come for us to manage our own affairs. Our mandate is to form proposals for the assumption of power by the people of Soweto."☐

PEOPLE'S ANGOLA TIGHTENS CONTROL OF CABINDA PROVINCE

(Cabinda, Angola) - The night sky glows orange, lit by the flames from the offshore oil rigs. Cabinda, Angola's northernmost province, is calm.

But along this enclave's 200-mile border with hostile Zaire, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) are patrolling while village militias are on the lookout for trouble.

"FAPLA will defend Angola from Cabinda to Cunene," declares Commander Bolingo, FAPLA regional chief and a veteran of Cabinda's Mayombe forests where the MPLA fought the Portuguese colonialists for 14 years.

"We are determined that our territorial integrity will not be threatened, although we know imperialism is after Cabinda and its oil — French and U.S. imperialism in particular," he told Sara Rodriguez of the *Guardian*.



Revolutionary citizen of People's Angola.



We have been talking of FLEC — the so-called Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front. "FLEC has no strength," Bolingo shrugs.

"They still have their bases in Zaire, but we ran them out of Cabina on November 2, 1974, when they tried to take control with bands of mercenaries led by French mercenary Jean Kay. They no longer have any presence inside Angola."

"What is FLEC?" I asked.

Bolingo explained: "Imperialism has always wanted to take control of Cabinda. This part of Angola has tremendous reserves of oil, timber and phosphates. It is a strategic objective of imperialism. For MPLA, Cabinda has always been what we call a laboratory for training cadre. We started armed struggle here in 1964. Hundreds of our best guerrillas, teachers and nurses started out here.

"They (the imperialists) knew this, so way back in 1964 they started to set up puppet groups," the commander continued. "There was MOLICA (Movement for the Liberation of Cabinda) and then there was FLEC. The leaders are traitors, pure and simple. They fought against us in the Portuguese army special commando units, and they worked with the Pide (Portuguese political police). Now they are working for imperialism and for dollars. Our FAPLA say they are mercenaries because they give their blood for dollars."

In the capital of the province, national reconstruction is in full swing. Gulf Oil production is up to 130,000 barrels a day, the pre-war rate. The timber industry, another mainstay, is expanding. Some 35,000 cubic yards of timber have been felled so far this year and sent south to Luanda and Lobito to help rebuild Angola.

"We are not exporting any

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Remember The Moncada July 26,1953

Moncada — the spark that ignited the Cuban Revolution.

On July 6, 1953, a small group of Cuban patriots, led by a young lawyer named FIDEL CASTRO (far left, top photo), dared to attack the Moncada Army Barracks in Oriente Province, a towering monument of the hated Batista regime which crushed the Cuban people under the thumb of a cruel dictatorship. Though vastly outnumbered, and eventually overwhelmed, the brave young Cuban freedom fighters symbolized the strength and dignity of their people. The martyrdom of those who selflessly gave their lives in the Moncada attack truly serves as an inspiration; lighting a path, setting The Example for others to follow in the struggle for the liberation of all oppressed humanity.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Angola

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - The Angolan government last week charged that Zaire and South Africa are responsible for military attacks from three directions on the former Portuguese colony. The South African Broadcasting Corporation here, quoting Radio Luanda in Angola, said that the Angolan towns of Calueque and Santa Maria in the south and Kalanda in the east are under heavy attack. Unnamed towns in the northeastern part of the country have been hit by Zairese forces, the broadcast also said. The Angolan government said the northeast enemy offensive was timed to coincide with intensified operations in southern Angola by Black reactionary forces of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA).

Ethiopia/Somalia

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - Heavy fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia continued last week, with Somalian troops and Somali-backed Ethiopian rebels moving closer to this capital city, *Reuters* reported. Somalia's ambassador in Rome said that his country's forces shot down three Ethiopian F-5 jet fighters and a C-130 Hercules transport plane carrying paratroppers. Ethiopia called the Somali report baseless.

Tanzania/Zambia

Tanzania and Zambia recently celebrated the end of the first year of operation of the 950-mile long Tan-Zam Railway. During its first successful year of service, the railway carried 78,000 passengers and more than one million tons of freight.

Sao Tome

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe celebrated its second anniversary of independence from Portugal with a parade and rally on July 12. Manuel Pinto Da Costa, president of the country, told the rally, held in the capital of Principe, that the people must continue to work hard and build up the agricultural economy of their country.



EDWARD SUTTON-PRYCE and REGINALD COWPER, leaders of ultra-racist forces in Rhodesia.

IAN SMITH UNDER ATTACK

New Rhodesian Party Pushes Hardline White Rule

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Running on a hardline platform of continued White rule — for "the forseeable future" — the newly formed Rhodesian Action Party (RAP) will face "Prime Minister" Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (R.F.) in bogus elections later this month.

Interviewed here by the *New York Times* last week, RAP official Edward Sutton-Pryce, formerly a deputy minister in the Smith regime, said that the U.S.-British plan for Black majority rule would lead to a "disaster" in Rhodesia.

"Nothing short of total capitulation" would satisfy the U.S. and Great Britain, the 57-year-old former British Infantry officer said.

"I think we have to stop worrying about a settlement that will please the outside world," Sutton-Pryce continued. "We have to find a solution that suits (White) Rhodesia, and hope that external recognition will follow."

RAP, formed a month ago by extreme right-wing elements who broke with the R.F., favors division of power in Rhodesia along ethnic lines, with Whites in ultimate control. Sutton-Pryce said that Whites and each of the Black tribal groups would manage their own affairs up to the regional level, with a state council administering national matters.

White domination of the state council would be insured by representation in proportion to the taxes paid by each group. In Rhodesia, taxes are paid on land, and Zimbabweans (Black Rhodesians) own no land outside the

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Z.A.N.U. AND Z.A.P.U. LEADERS TOUR GUERRILLA CAMPS

PATRIOTIC FRONT CALLS FOR UNITY IN ZIMBABWE LIBERATION WAR

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe have just concluded a three-day meeting here in which they discussed issues ranging from complete merger of their forces to the current Anglo-American initiatives which the two countries hope are aimed at solving the Zimbabwe issue, the *Sunday News* of Tanzania reports.

The talks centered mostly on the merger of the forces of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, respectively.

They came out of the secret talks to tell the world that they had reaffirmed their intentions to continue with the protracted war which can only be achieved by uniting the fighting forces to fight the common enemy.

Skeptics have been pointing out that ZAPU and ZANU have tried (and failed) on at least two occasions before to unite their forces but ended up fighting each other instead of their common enemy.

They cited the much-publicized joint military command and the more recent case of the "Third Force," which was the brain child of the actual fighting forces who were tired of the squabbling and blunders of the African National Council three years ago.

One ZANU official acknowledges the skeptics are right. But he points out that the



Patriotic Front leaders JOSHUA NKOMO of ZAPU (left) and ROBERT MUGABE of ZANU at recent meeting in Tanzania where they discussed the complete merger of their organizations to achieve Black majority rule in Zimbabwe.



difference between then and now is that little was being done to politicize the forces on the need to be united.

With this in mind, the Patriotic Front has been refraining from rushing into merging the forces. Instead they appointed a subcommittee consisting of ZAPU and ZANU guerrilla leaders to study the situation and make concrete suggestions on how unity should be brought about.

The subcommittee had specific instructions not to submit a report made out of ideas exchanged in the conference room. They had to meet the fighters in the camps in Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique. And they did.

According to Mugabe the report which was finally presented to them at the Dar es Salaam meeting represented the views of the active guerrillas.

The fighters made it clear that they wanted unity but on condition that political education be intensified within the forces; the political leadership (the Patriotic

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Zimbabwean Family Defies Racist Eviction

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - A Colored (mixed race) family living in a suburb reserved for Whites outside this capital city has vowed to defy the local city council's order that they move.

Florrie Adams, who lives in Prospect with her husband and four children, said upon learning last week of the city council's eviction order, "I am going to stay in the house. There is nowhere else for me to go.'"



FLORRIE ADAMS and family were recently threatened with eviction from a Salisbury suburb reserved for Whites.

Mrs. Adams was shocked upon reading a newspaper account of the Prospect City Council's decision to enforce a law that segregates Blacks, Coloreds, Asians and Whites in Rhodesian suburbs.

"No one told me anything," Mrs. Adams said in an interview with the *Associated Press*. "It was terrible picking up the paper and reading this. We bought the house two years ago. If they throw me out, where do I go?"

Mrs. Adams's eldest son, Trevor, 23, serves in the Rhodesian military and her husband builds security fences that surround the notorious "protected" villages in which the White minority government has forced thousands of Zimbabwean

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Ericka Huggins Reviews First Year On County Education Board

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

ism causes them to concentrate on areas such as Livermore, Pleasanton, Orinda and Castro Valley — places where primarily White, middle and working class people live.

I am not saying that children in these cities do not need help, but Oakland has the largest school enrollment in Alameda County. Yet, it is veritably ignored in terms of program improvements. The county Board of Education cannot tell any local school district what to do, but it can give advice and administer and direct the special education programs if the district is unable to do so.

Oakland is large enough to run its own programs. Wherever there are more than 6,000 children in a district, the program can be developed by that district. The Board starts programs in a district where, for example, there may be three or four children who need to be in an autistic program, or four or five children who need to be in a deaf program.

The Board can arrange all this, but it doesn't do very much. As the administrators in the county school superintendent's office and the staff of the Board have said, they don't want anything to hurt their already tenuous relationship with the school districts.

When Mary Hardy (whose Trustee Area includes the Piedmont-Berkeley area) and I were first elected, we had to beg for Board policies. We had to beg to gain entry into the juvenile institutions and to be shown the special education programs — some of the latter of which I have still not seen because allegedly the children cannot be interrupted during the day.



The educational needs of Oakland's children are ignored.

Q: How do you believe the Board of Education has changed in the past year?

ERICKA: It has changed because it has been forced to listen to the issues which I have been discussing.

For example, Mary Hardy did extensive research on the proposed North County Development Center for severely handicapped and mentally retarded children. Everyone from the state architect to the Board of Education has ignored the fact that not only will the Center be built on an earthquake fault but will also have elevators. This doesn't make any sense.

The Board was forced to listen to such groups as the Center for Independent Living, which operates a program for handicapped people, and parents who were opposed to the construction site of the Development Center.

The Board has changed subtly, not in any major way. In terms of listening and being responsible to people, it has changed because it must change. People are demanding what the Board never had in the past and that is a sincere interest and concern for the children of Oakland.

TO BE CONTINUED

World Scope

Common Market

(Brussels, Belgium) - The nine-member European Common Market agreed last week on a joint anti-apartheid policy, including a possible economic boycott and arms embargo against South Africa. Details of the new Common Market position against South Africa's segregation policies will be presented at a U.N.-sponsored anti-apartheid conference in Lagos, Nigeria, August 22 to 26.

World Council Of Churches

(Geneva, Switzerland) - The 134-member World Council of Churches released a document here last week strongly condemning multinational corporations. "The unprecedented power of the multinationals in the present day world and its uncontrolled use, frequently in conflict with needs and priorities of the vast majority of the world's population, has not only led to widespread alarm and concern, but also to widespread resistance," the document declared. The Council has played an important role in supporting liberation movements in southern Africa, including making financial contributions. Multinationals operating in South Africa in particular have come under increasing attack recently for their support of the White minority-ruled government of John Vorster.

International Chess Federation

(Lucerne, Switzerland) - For the second time in three years the International Chess Federation has voted to expel South Africa because of its apartheid policies. The hotly-contested 28 to 23 vote to temporarily expel South Africa from all Federation activities won on the strength of ballots cast by Third World and socialist Eastern European members.

To Make A Puerto Rican Revolutionary

to make a puerto rican
revolutionary

Take one Yoruba
Carry her to a small island in the Caribbean
Force her to work like ten men
And give her not enough to eat
Take her into the master's house
Confront her with his white body
Or her baby boy's hunger
Make her pregnant
But give her Jesus as compensation
And still you ask me —
— Why I'm angry
Take one Indian — Borinquena
Murder all her family and destroy the graves of her ancestors
Cut off a finger or two if she won't work
Civilize her with syphilis and smallpox
Steal her children and save them from themselves
By selling them for slaves in the great white homeland
Tear apart the most sacred land
And build on it a stone church
Or something else she cannot eat
And in between gas pains
You still ask me —
— Why do I despise you?

Take one Jibara
Put her in the city to watch you destroy her cousin's property
"After all, Hilton must have space for his next hotel!"
Cover the beaches with wine bottles
And tell her she can no longer swim there
"Private Puerto Rican beaches are uplifting the economy!"
(Of Amerikkka)
And if we love enough
Turn our cheeks (or spread them) enough
We may die and go to a tropical paradise in the sky
Where there is plenty of cana for a good "Spic" to chop
(if our robes don't get in the way)
But don't be surprised
If under every angel's wing is a rifle
Aimed at your white nose
And still you ask me —
"Why?"
And I answer
With a bullet for my ancestors!!!

Avotcja, 1971

FELA ANIKULAPO KUTI ATTACKS OPPRESSIVE CONDITIONS

TOP NIGERIAN SINGER FACES REPRESSION



FELA ANKIKULAPO KUTI, Nigeria's foremost musical entertainer whose anti-colonialist music has made him the idol of young Nigerians.

(Lagos, Nigeria) - The soaring career of Fela Anikulapo Kuti, Nigeria's foremost muscial entertainer, idolized by thousands of young Nigerians as a kind of African Bob Dylan, has come to an abrupt halt. Since February of this year, the 39-year-old singing superstar, whose songs attack the authoritarian military government, and the oppressive conditions under which the Nigerian people live, has been forbidden to perform by government order.

On February 18, some 1,000 Nigerian soldiers, ". . .goaded beyond endurance by Fela's arrogance. . ." writes John Darnton in the *New York Times Magazine*, surrounded the flamboyant singer's two-story yellow home in the sprawling slum of Surelere. Most of the 60 occupants were brutally beaten and subsequently hospitalized.

Beaten unconscious, Fela was held under armed guard in a hospital room. Public uproar over the incident made the entertainer overnight "Nigeria's superstar dissident," says Darnton. Fela immediately filed a $40 million damage suit against the army, and the government announced a public tribunal to investigate the matter.

COMMUNAL LIFESTYLE

Fela, criticized by many of his countrymen for his heavy use of marijuana and the communal lifestyle he maintained in the "Kala Kuta Republic" — his burned down house — is the member of a well known middle class Nigerian family. His late father, Rev. Ransome-Kuti, was considered the country's best known minister and educator. Two of his brothers are doctors.

Funmilayo, Fela's mother, "had a rebellious streak," explains Darnton, and was Nigeria's most prominent women nationalist by the time the country became independent of Great Britain. She is presently one of the country's few women chiefs and followed Fela's lead in changing the family name from Ransome to Anikulapo, a Yoruba word meaning "he who carries death in a sack."

During the 1950's, Fela studied at the London School of Music, where he was influenced by such Black American jazz artists as Charlie Parker, John Coltrane and Miles Davis. He developed a singing style that combined American jazz with an Afro beat.

His new Afro-beat sound did not catch on in Nigeria when he returned there in the late 1960's. The turning point of his career apparently came after he visited the U.S. in 1969 where he met a young woman named Sandra Isidore, whom Darnton describes as "on the fringes of the Black Panther Movement."

RADICAL WRITINGS

After reading radical political writings on colonialism and revolution, and meeting political activists, Fela gained his political awareness. "It was incredible how my head was turned. Everything fell into place. . .I decided to come back and try to make my country African."

A recurring theme in the hundreds of songs Fela has written is that of the "colonial mentality." In "Yellow Fever," he criticizes Nigerian women who use bleaching creams to lighten their skin. The male counterpart of the Westernized woman is "J.J.D.," the Nigerian who goes to Britain to study and comes back with "airs."

"No Bread" is a song on the exploitation of Africa. Fela explains that while the continent is rich in gold, diamonds and oil, "Everything for oversea" — meaning that the profits go to Western imperialists, not the African people.

An example of the kind of music that brought Fela the wrath of the Nigerian military is a recent album called *Zombie*. The album focuses on robot soldiers who blindly follow idotic orders.

"When Fela sang it," Darnton writes, "he marched around the stage with his saxophone tucked against his shoulder like a rifle. The sight cracked up his audience but infuriated the men in nearby Abalti Barracks."

"Most Africans hate to hear themselves compared with the West," Fela says. "When politicians do it, they say, 'We're better than the West,' which nobody believes. . .

"I don't say, 'The White man is bad, he's got more than you, go out and kill him.' I say, 'The White man is smart, and so you better get smart. If they're organized, get yourself organized.' "□

People's Angola Tightens Control

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

timber yet, as the government has decided all the province's timber must serve Angola's needs first, for the good of our people," the provincial commissioner explained.

Italian technicians have arrived to help get the giant plywood mill outside Cabinda's capital back into working order after its Portuguese owners fled. Other sawmills are operating and furniture factories are open and producing.

The provincial agriculture department has been working hard on several fronts. Coffee and cocoa plantations cover much of central Cabinda. The harvest began last week with volunteers assisting agricultural workers and small farmers.

Jose Manuel, provincial agricultural director, told of efforts to improve the nutrition of the people: "This is a tropical climate and there is tremendous protein deficiency — children have kwahiorjkor (swollen bellies from malnutrition). We have started industrial chicken and pig farming to increase the daily protein intake, and cattle ranching too."

HEALTH FRONT

On the health front, Cabinda now has more than a dozen fully qualified doctors and mobile medical units that move around villages in new ambulances. "We are going to start inoculation against measles as soon as possible," the health director told me. "It is the highest cause of infant mortality largely because of the protein deficiency. We are also fighting to get pregnant women to come to the hospital and we have had tremendous success. This year we are controlling almost 100 per cent of the births in our hospitals and a majority of pregnant women go regularly for consultation to our doctors."

After a day in the provincial capital, we headed north to the Mayombe forest. All along the road villagers were setting out in the early morning for the coffee plantations. Huge trucks laden with timber rolled by and children walked to school in buff-colored uniforms. We were passing close to the treacherous Zaire border, but our FAPLA escorts were singing revolutionary songs and gaily beating time on their rifle butts.

Later that night, under the stars, villagers sang traditional and revolutionary songs. As the traditional skin drums and bamboos alternated with electric guitars, one more aspect of MPLA's Angola was evident: a



Angolan workers support the MPLA government in People's Angola. In Cabinda Province, popular enthusiasm for socialism has never been higher.

cultural reawakening after the dark years of colonialism with the revival of the positive aspects of traditional culture and its integration with modern media.

Each village has cultural groups, oriented by the National Department of Culture, that are working on popular and revolutionary theater, music and dancing as well as plastic arts. "The old and the young all participate — our old people tell us the old stories and legends, and our young militants compose revolutionary songs and theater," explained the local culture group.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The literacy campaign is forging ahead, with 16,000 adults enrolled in the province. "Our people understand that the Portuguese dominated us because we could not read or write," says Felipe Spiel, a guerrilla veteran from Mayombe and now provincial education and culture director.

The next day we drove on to Luali, about 10 miles from the border with the progressive Congo People's Republic. The coffee bushes nestle close to the village houses, and behind them the forest rises. "This whole area was MPLA-controlled during the colonial war; hundreds joined us," says the local FAPLA political commissar.

OLD MAN

He is joined by an old man in his 70's who tells how as a guide for the colonial army he sent secret messages to Diogo, now the political commissar, warning him of the forthcoming patrols.

"Then the guerrillas went into action," he remembers.

All the villages have their militias, composed of both guerrilla veterans who have returned home and other fighters who defended Angola when MPLA began operating openly in 1974.

Erneio, a 54-year-old coffee farmer and militiaman with his rifle slung across his shoulder, tells me: "The bandits don't attack us any more. They are afraid when they know a village is organized to defend itself."☐

Armed Struggle In Namibia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

— back the armed struggle. Thus, he added, "The day of victory is not far off."

Discussing the importance of the Racism, Colonialism and Apartheid conference, Nujoma said that the meeting would help people in Western Europe to better understand the oppressive conditions under which Black people live in southern Africa. As a result, he said, practical methods could be established for progressive Western European people to provide material aid to the freedom struggles in Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Nujoma concluded the interview by thanking the people of socialist countries and progressive people in capitalist countries for their support of SWAPO. He gave special thanks to the people of Cuba for their material support to the People's Republic of Angola in its ongoing fight against Western imperialism.☐

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

El Salvador

A right-wing terrorist group backed down on its threat to execute 50 Jesuit priests last week if they remained in this country. The White Warriors Union — reportedly made up of retired army officers linked with government security forces — clandestinely distributed a statement to the media June 21 threatening to kill all 50 Jesuits — whom they accused of "Communist subversion" — "immediately and systematically" if they did not leave the country in one month. The Jesuits have been working to mobilize peasants in an effort to end what bishops here have called exploitation by the land-owning class and the government. Ninety per cent of El Salvador's population of 4.5 million are Catholics. The country has 350,000 peasants, half of whom are unemployed. An estimated two per cent of the population owns 60 per cent of the land.

Peru

Six demonstrators were shot and killed by police and marines and 300 labor leaders were arrested in the capital city of Lima in the wake of a 24-hour general strike called to protest a government austerity program. The work stoppage had closed an estimated 80 per cent of Lima's stores and virtually halted public transportation. Police attacked demonstrators with tear gas and gunfire. During the 24-hour uprising, buses were set ablaze, youth hurled rocks and blocked off intersections. Five protesters were killed when a navy bus carrying troops opened fire on a crowd of demonstrators. The right-wing military regime of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez raised prices of fuel, food and public transportation as much as 40 per cent. Forty-five per cent of Peru's labor force is unemployed or underemployed.

Cuba

The $300,000 American lobster boat Bounty, which was seized by Cuban vessels off the northwest Cuban port of Jutias, was released by Cuban authorities last week after being detained for three days. The Bounty was apprehended 15 miles from the Cuban port.

SPORTS



LENNY RANDLE

Lenny Randle Fined For Slugging Manager

(Orlando, Fla.) - The New York Mets' star Black infielder Lenny Randle was forced to plead no contest last week to a reduced charge of battery and fined $1,050 for slugging former Texas Rangers' manager Frank Lucchesi earlier this year during an altercation caused by a racist, verbal assault.

Randle orginally had been charged with aggravated battery, a felony, for the March 28 incident. But the charge was reduced to simple battery, a misdemeanor, in an earlier plea-bargaining session. The fine was handed out by Circuit Judge Maurice Paul.

$10,000 FINE

Randle had been fined $10,000 by the Rangers and suspended without pay for 30 days. Because of the incident, he was traded a short time afterwards to the Mets, where he reportedly got a long-term contract and a big raise.

The altercation between Randle and Lucchesi occurred prior to an exhibition game in Orlando against the Minnesota Twins.

Since the incident, with the Rangers floundering in the second division of the American League West, Lucchesi has been fired as manager of the Rangers and now serves as a scout for the club. Randle has gone on to become even a greater success since being traded to the New York Mets in the tough National League (N.L.) East. The slick fielding Mets' third baseman has remained among the N.L.'s top 10 hitters all season long. □

SEEKING RECOGNITION AS "ESTABLISHED" BLACK QUARTERBACK

JAMES HARRIS CONTINUES STRUGGLE AGAINST RACISM

"Despite what people say, I am a quarterback. No matter what anybody thinks, there's one thing I can do: I can throw a football."

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - James "Shack" Harris, the former starting quarterback for the Los Angeles Rams, who was traded to the San Diego Chargers in the off season, insists that the problems he suffered last year in the National Football League (NFL) were due to the fact pro football still refuses to accept a Black player at his position.

In a recent interview with the *Los Angeles Times*, Harris commented, "I just haven't gotten out of my career what I would have had I been under different circumstances. I'm a lot better player than I've been able to show in my years in the league.

"I'm not sure," Harris queried, "people will ever accept or write the fact that a Black quarterback can make it in pro football."

Despite an impressive 20 won, 6 lost overall record as the Rams' starting quarterback, winning the most valuable player award in the 1975 Pro Bowl game and the National Football Conference (NFC) passing title last year, Harris is bitter over the shabby treatment he has received from the press.

Harris' career came to a low point last year when he was benched in favor of rookie Pat Haden, a hometown favorite. This angered many Rams fans who believe the decision was made by owner Carroll Rosenbloom.



Black quarterback sets to fire pass in college contest. JAMES HARRIS, despite impressive statistics, continues to be doubted as a pro football quarterback.



"There's really nothing to gain trying to retaliate against Rosenbloom," Harris continued, "because he can be ruthless and I can't win against him. But I'm not scared of management."

"I'm still trying to prove that a Black quarterback can play in this league."

Harris blames a major portion of the problems he had while a member of the Rams on the "negative" and racist, press coverage he received.

"It definitely happened in the Los Angeles press," says the Black quarterback, "and when one person wrote it, it was carried everywhere (by the wire services).

"I was Number One going into training camp," Harris points out, "and I didn't have as many stories written about me as the other (Ram) quarterbacks.

"Everything said about me," Harris explains, "was always negative — I didn't have mobility, I couldn't read defenses. The things the other guys could not do well were never pointed out."

Harris is now with the San Diego Chargers, where he is expected to take over the starting quarterback role this fall. Harris' size — 6 feet, 4 inches tall, 210 pounds — is considered the ideal size for a NFL quarterback. The former Grambling State University quarterback is known to have one of the strongest and most accurate arms in the League.

Apparently, most of the criticism around Harris centers on the long-standing racist notion that Black athletes lack the mental capacity to handle the quarterback position, which is considered one of the most pivotal roles on a football team.

On his chances of realizing his potential in San Diego (he feels he is approaching the prime of his career) Harris comments, "...I'd like to forget most of the things that went on and just see what happens. I'm looking forward to it, but I'm not going down there with the idea that things are going to be totally different." □

Patriotic Front Calls For Unity In Zimbabwe Liberation War

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
Front) should consolidate the Front so as to give political direction to the forces; and efforts being made to bring about a complete political merger should be continued.

They also gave several other conditions and suggestions, all of them aimed at making the merger a complete one and the political unity a much easier task.

After the meeting in Dar es Salaam, Mugabe and Nkomo made an historical visit to a Zimbabwe guerrilla camp in order to talk to the men and underline their sincere intentions to bring about an end to a 14-year-old difference between ZAPU and ZANU.

Contrary to what the Western press reported of this meeting, the meeting was the most successful one in the short history of the Patriotic Front and the long bitter struggle for freedom by the Zimbabweans.

The two leaders made it clear to each other that they should never allow their "outside" friends to interfere with the struggle, the Patriotic Front or the guerrillas.

They tentatively agreed that the goal was to get help from anyone, that their first priority was to destroy the settler regime and what it represented — capitalism and imperialism — and that the friends "should never be allowed to be our masters," as Mugabe put it.

"Revolutionary socialism," said one of the officials who attended the meeting, is the Patriotic Front's goal.



ZANU leader ROBERT MUGABE, with administrative secretary EDGAR TEKE (left). "Imperialism and capitalism," says Mugabe, "should never be allowed to be our masters."

This means that the current Anglo-American initiatives which call for elections to choose the future leaders of Zimbabwe, a bill of rights which would safeguard the right of individual ownership, are not acceptable to the Front.

By law, enacted early in the 1940's, 48 million hectares of Zimbabwe's total land of 93 million hectares is "European area" and is owned by the settlers.

The fertile land, covering the entire urban land would, under the proposed constitution, have to remain in the hands of its present owners.

The Patriotic Front leaders can only agree to a bill of rights granting freedom of speech, expression and press, but never would they agree to a bill aimed at keeping the economic power in the hands of the few, thousands of whom are staying out of the country.

"The question is: if we did that, whose right shall we have protected in the ultimate?" Mugabe asked when addressing members of the CCM Youth Organization, University of Dar es Salaam branch, recently.

These views are shared also by the Zimbabwe African People's Union — a common ground of understanding which is needed in the stage of turning the Front into a single political organization.

The two organizations are already geared for a complete political merger having redefined the Patriotic Front alliance early in January of this year.

They agreed that their unity was based on armed struggle. They made it clear that the principal instrument in the fight for the liberation was the armed struggle.

Having agreed on such mutual grounds, ZAPU and ZANU are now working hard towards a complete merger of the two organizations.

Whereas there is time to talk about the ultimate merger of ZAPU and ZANU, the immediate merger of the forces is important in order to consolidate the semi-liberated zones in Zimbabwe.□

Hardline White Rule

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
tribal trust areas.

Smith, faced with a loss of R.F. seats in the Rhodesian Parliament, last week announced the August 31 "vote of confidence" election, in which virtually no Zimbabweans will vote because the elections code requires that a person must own land, pay taxes and have an education in order to vote.



Rhodesian border guard looking through jungle into Mozambican territory.

Reginald Cowper, who resigned as "minister of defense" shortly before joining the RAP, said that Smith is "in for a nasty shock" on election day. Even if the new party fails to win the election, capture of a significant number of seats could block any settlement that does not maintain White control.□

Zimbabwean Family Defies Racist Eviction

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(Black Rhodesian) people to live.

"When you are suddenly told you must get out of your house like this, you start wondering why they (her husband and son) are risking their lives," Mrs. Adams said.

The Adamses are only one of several Colored families who live in Prospect. The exact number is not known, nor is it clear why the city council suddenly decided to evict the Adams family.

While the council's action has been criticized by some White officials, recent token moves by the Ian Smith regime to liberalize Rhodesia's strict segregation laws are opposed by the vast majority of the country's 272,000 Whites.

There are some 22,000 Colored people living in Rhodesia, and the Adams family is an example of the predicament faced by people of mixed racial descent who live in the White-ruled breakaway British colony. In return for military service, the government provides Coloreds with only slightly better living conditions than Zimbabweans.

The National Unifying Force, a multiracial, White-led political movement that is pushing for immediate Black majority rule in Rhodesia, issued a statement attacking the eviction as "not only a denial of human dignity but. . .totally unrealistic."

Meanwhile, "Prime Minister" Smith, author of many of the token reforms in the country's segregation laws, has called for a report on the eviction with "full facts."□



Zimbabweans have taken up arms to oppose the racist Smith regime.

Abortions

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
ment" to appropriations to the department would result in irreparable harm to many women.

The amendment, written by Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, provides for Medicaid reimbursement for abortions only when the life of the woman is endangered.

The result, according to Ms. Copelon, is that many women will have unwanted pregnancies, some minors to get abortions will have to give birth by caesarian sections, and others will seek clandestine abortions, running a high risk of sterility.

"The consequences are speedy," Ms. Copelon said.

"A temporary restraining order was signed last year 40 minutes after the law went into effect," she noted, "yet for two weeks afterward we had reports of kids going to hospitals for complications that had arisen as a result of illegal abortions."

Statistics released last week indicate that in 1975, the number of known abortions exceeded the number of known live births in New York City.

According to the city's Department of Health, there were 106,317 abortions during 1975 compared with 105,249 live births.

Among New York City women who became pregnant in 1975, 45 per cent sought abortions.☐

Hospital Deaths

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
tient, Joaquin Minor, died while left unattended in the hospital's intensive care unit after surgery. Another patient, Clifford E. Christian, died after a needle inserted into his chest broke, causing internal bleeding and the collapse of his lungs.

Crane charged that a third patient, Gene Raymond, suffered irreversible brain damage when a tourniquet was improperly placed on his arm, permitting anesthetic to escape into the rest of his body. Raymond was transferred to Stanford University Hospital, where he later died.

An aide to Dellums told the *Oakland Tribune* last week that commanding officers at the hospital refused to give him permission to interview anesthesiologists at the hospital.

Starks pointed out that an investigation by his own aides "indicated that the deaths and injury resulted from insufficient staff and equipment, and possible negligence."☐

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
During his over four years of imprisonment Eldson McGhee has overcome his drug addiction and established an extraordinarily good record as a prisoner. We, the below named organizations, believe he is fully ready to re-enter the community and that it is both a waste of human potential and the taxpayers money to keep him incarcerated any longer. We are appealing to the general public to join us in requesting President Carter to grant him amnesty. Your letters should be addressed to President Jimmy Carter, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500. Simply state that you are requesting amnesty for Eldson McGhee, Register No. 29915-138, now incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Bunmi McGhee, President, The Eldson McGhee Support Committee, Inc., P.O. Box 7751, Station C, Atlanta, Ga. 30357; Mrs. Juanita Al-Nur, President, Community Aid to Prisoners, Inc., P.O. Box 2193, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Rev. Robert Horton, National Visitor, Prisoner Visitation and Support Committee, Inc., 855 Woods Road, Southampton, Pa. 18966.

CREATE THE LINK

Comrades,

First of all I'd like to thank the staff of THE BLACK PANTHER for looking out for the brothers here and at many other prison kamps. I think it is a very beautiful thing, considering the fact there's 300,000 prisoners/hostages in these kamps within this U.S.! THE BLACK PANTHER is the only reliable source concerning the Party's struggles, as well as Black/African people's struggles, nationally and internationally. I would also like to thank Brother Tain Karega #P.O.W. 98435-131, chairperson of the B.C.S., which is inside one of the Illinois prison kamps, for sending that material. It was needed very much. Also Brother Phillips who's in a southern prison/Kamp (Florida).

My point is that our relationships are all dealing with the struggle of Black/African people. Working together we can deal with our ideas collectively on state/national/international levels, developing the ideas and making them functional for everyone involved. I'd like to be part of a national link from as many prisons/kamps as possible to brothers and sisters. There's a federal law against prisoners unionizing, but it isn't unlawful to give moral support or spread information about each and every situation. We need support here at Indiana Reformatory, just like those sisters in Raleigh, North Carolina, or the Wilmington 10, Gary Tyler, Huey Newton. . .The list could go on, so it's quite clear we need each other to grow strong and develop ourselves for ourselves.

Please contact (s/n) Lively #6807 (Umi Kwrsi Bomani) Box 28, Pendleton, Indiana 46064. This is only a jump off point, which will grow only if you support it because it will support you. So brothers and sisters create this link that we need so badly.

Kwa,
Hari
Umi Kwrsi Bomani

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

Dear Comrades,

I'd like to open this letter by extending my congratulations to the editor for publishing such wonderful coverage on today's Black men and women in America, and the abuse we face day-to-day.

I can't speak for all the Southerners, but here in Louisiana, these White folks handle Black people the way they see fit.

I hope that the Hampton cognates win the suit. You've also done a wonderful coverage of the Hampton case. Please keep it up.

I would like very much to get THE BLACK PANTHER paper weekly, but I'm financially disabled due to the fact Louisiana State Penitentiary only gives us two cents per hour — which we never get to use, or see anyway.

I'm glad to see that there are people somewhere still fighting to get our people out of poverty.

I hope that you all keep up the good work.

With all due respect,
Lonnie R. Woods
Walnut - 2 #76136
Angola, Louisiana 70712

Afterthought:

There is one way you can aid me. I'm seeking correspondence with a sincere young lady out of the South. I would like you to run my inquiry in your weekly paper.

San Antonio Coalition

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
swim in when the rains come and make rivers out of streets.

"It is a place with few parks; where the water pressure is so low that you can't water the yard at the same time someone is washing the dishes.

"It is a place where N-E-E-D stands up and screams at you as if it were spelled in bright, red letters on the tallest billboard in town."

COPS — a 5,000 member organization of Mexican-American and Blacks recently organized a successful get-out-the-vote campaign on the day of a special, $46.8 million bond election to insure the funding of 15 drainage projects which had been demanded by the Westside community.

A recent, severe rainstorm forced at least 150 Westside residents to leave their flooded homes and seek overnight shelter.

When it rains in San Antonio, the Westside becomes a holding pond for water flowing from the newer, heavily-developed suburban neighborhoods on the city's Northside. When the rain stops, water stands for days in the streets.

The rain kept coming in the summer of 1974 and finally in August, COPS confronted the city manager to "do something" about the flooded conditions.

A meeting was held in the auditorium of a Westside high school. Five-hundred COPS members took their demands to the City Council the following week and took over the meeting. They shouted. They cried. Their children carried placards.

When the organization's spokesperson, Mrs. Hector Aleman, went to the microphone the entire COPS delegation rose to their feet. "We are here," Mrs. Aleman said, "to demand action. We don't want excuses."

She described how in her neighborhood every time it rained even a half-inch, residents had to shovel water out of living rooms. "How would you feel getting out of bed in the morning and stepping into a river right in your house," Mrs. Aleman said, screaming by now.

She then pointed out that the Mayberry Street project, the one affecting her area, had been safely tucked away on the city's master plan since 1945. Nobody ever saw fit to fund it.

The Council voted unanimously to fund the Mayberry Project.☐

"Resist The Masterplan"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

base to demand and win, for instance, a massive struggle for full employment in this country."

The dynamic and ever popular Marion Stamps made "communication" the theme of her talk. Constantly provoking laughter but all the while deadly serious with her jibes at the rich and those who act like they are the powerful, Marion underscored the fact that the opinions of masses of poor and oppresed people are determined by the newspapers and networks controlled by the same forces who are intent on driving us out of the city and spreading us into powerless pockets of poverty around the country.

Explaining Carter's role in the masterplans, pointing out that no low income housing was coming from this administration, Marion called on the banquet participants to "get involved," to become informed by seeking out the Coalition to Stop the 21 Plan in Chicago and to link up their efforts to inform and educate others to publications like *Keep Strong* and THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

Speaking next, Andres Torres, who is a member of the Central Commitee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, read directly from the "New York Plan." He pointed out that the masterplans to ruthlessly evacuate Black, Latino and poor Whites from the cities were nationwide.

Torres then greatly deepened the masterplan theme as he explained that the Puerto Rican people faced two realities. On the one hand, he said, "We have been moved out from Puerto Rico by the millions through a 'masterplan' to make room for the development and exploitation of multinational corporations on our island." Torres stated that it is certainly a primary objective of all Puerto Rican people, no matter where they are, to win the independence of their homeland.





KEEP STRONG *editor HELEN SHILLER was a featured speaker at the magazine's second annual banquet.*

On the other hand, Puerto Ricans face the same vicious masterplans in the cities as do Black and other poor people, and their very survival demands a concrete day-to-day program of protection and defense.

Just as Torres saluted the release of Huey P. Newton as a victory for the entire movement, the final speaker, Jose Pepe Medina, began with a tribute to the leader of the Black Panther Party.

Perhaps the highlight of the evening, Medina, who is himself fighting deportation, explained the plight of the undocumented worker — a person driven from Mexico to America by the exploitation of U.S. corporations in search of work and totally without legal rights in this country. Medina blasted "Mr. Human Rights" (Jimmy Carter's) alleged "amnesty" program as just another excuse to continue the persecution of udocumented workers and falsely place blame on them for this country's massive unemployment.

The joining of these movements from so many different communities, in some cases tied to struggling communities in other parts of the world, made the evening a momentous and historic event that will be remembered in the quest of oppressed people for unity, power and self-determination in the years to come. □

Jobless Benefits

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

extended benefits have turned down an option made available to them in Congressional legislation enacted last year. This allows a state to continue extended benefits if the state IUR is 5.0 per cent or higher. The largest number of jobless workers among the 35 sttes cutoff from benefits were in Floriday (17,687), Ohio (15,200) and Texas (12,095).

In two of the 39 states (Illinois, Nevada) and in Puerto Rico, extended benefits will cease, but the 52,042 current claimants are eligible to draw Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB).



Large numbers of unemployed people looking for jobs.

President Carter signed Congressional legislation April 12 which ended FSB as of January 31, 1978. FSB's were automatic federal emergency extensions which entitled unemployment recipients who were unable to find work after their regular 26-week claim and 13-week extended benefit claim ran out to receive an additional 26 weeks of benefits.

The April 12 legislation cut FSB from 26 weeks to 13 weeks as of April 30 and cut off all claims for federal extensions as of October 31. However, the national and state IUR loophole has allowed the 35 states to terminate FSB as well as extended benefits. □

Coalition United Against Chicago Masterplan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

posed of representatives of Commonwealth Edison, Montgomery Ward and the First National Bank.

The plan and the elite Commission were approved by the Chicago City Council and were about to go into effect when the Stop the Chicago 21 Coalition filed complaints documenting how the development of the plan violated federal guidelines.

Since the plan had been approved without community representation, the city's Department of Commerce attempted to get established citizen groups from Black and Latino communities to endorse the plan "in retrospect."

This failed when the grassroots Coalition persuaded these groups not to endorse the plan, pointing out how they were being used. As a final measure, on June 23 of this year the Coalition filed suit in federal court.



BOB LUCAS and Chicago BPP coordinator DARREN PERKINS at press conference denouncing Chicago 21 Plan.

Chicago minority communities have already been dealt a severe blow by the federal government. The Economic Development-Administration (EDA) decided to accept a planning committee appointed by the late Mayor Daley despite the fact that the Chicago Coalition proved that the city had failed to follow EDA rules.

As with the Economic Development Commission, the planning committee appointed by Daley must be representative of the community. Instead, Daly appointed his entire Council of Manpower and Economic Advisors. The 54-member Council includes 10 Blacks and four Latinos inspite of the fact that the minority population of Chicago is 50-60 per cent.

Both of these situations coincide with the common belief that federal guidelines allegedly set up to guarantee minority participation in urban renewal and redevelopment projects are routinely circumvented or ignored.

The end result is that the quality of life for the poor is not improved but is actually thwarted or pushed backward — through the use of federal funds. □

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

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Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



(S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

CAMP PENDLETON 14 COMMITTEE SETS AUGUST 27 FOR PICKET AND RALLY



Many people have compared the racist railroading of Black soldiers in Brownsville, Texas, in 1908 (photo above) with the current Camp Pendleton 14 case.

(Oakland, Calif.) - An emergency meeting to plan upcoming protests in defense of the Black Marines involved in the Camp Pendleton 14 case was held here last Saturday at the Oakland Community Learning Center, resulting in dates being set for upcoming demonstrations and the establishment of a definite agenda for working committees.

Delegates to the emergency meeting established August 27, at 12:00 noon at the Marine Recruiting Station on Third and Market Streets in San Francisco as the date, time and place for a picket line and rally to protest the racist courts-martial trials of the Black Marines. A similar demonstration will be held in Oceanside, California, about 20 miles outside of Camp Pendleton, which is a center for Ku Klux Klan activity.

Two workshops were held at the beginning of the meeting. One focused on the case of the Camp Pendleton 14 and the prejudicial military justice system that the Black Marines are being subjected to. The other workshop was on the dangerous resurgence of the KKK and other groups such as the National Socialist White People's Party (Nazis) and the State's Rights Party.

Camp Pendleton defendants Ricky McGilvery and Gregory Coffey participated as discussion leaders in the two workshops, relaying firsthand experiences of the racist atmosphere of Camp Pendleton, the nation's largest military installation.

So far two Black Marines have been unjustly convicted for an alleged November 13, 1976, attack on White soldiers, one Black soldier has been forced to plead guilty to lesser charges and others have had the charges dropped against them. Recently, the Military Court of Appeals refused to dismiss an overtly bigoted officer who is presiding over the case.

An appeal by defense attorneys to have the case removed from military jurisdiction has been denied also, despite documentation from a Navy report verifying open support of Klan attacks on Black Marines by Camp Pendleton officers.

A 420-page Naval Investigative Service (NIS) reports, along with a *New Times* investigation revealed that:

•The Klan has been openly active on Camp Pendleton since at least 1973. While Marine Corps officers claim to have broken up the base's den by the removal of 16 known Klansmen, KKK membership has tripled to about 200 men;

•Hundreds of Marines have joined KKK groups on bases located throughout the world;

•Klansmen were actually promoted or given "secret clearance" after carrying out violent attacks on Black Marines;

•Klan leaders have held four "war councils" since the November 13 incident, during which Klansmen advocated killing Blacks in retaliation.



Camp Pendleton Klansmen in photo taken the night before November 13 incident which resulted in 14 Black Marines being charged with assault and conspiracy.

According to this report, Camp Pendleton's Klan den was organized in 1974 by Sergeant Randall Clouse, who had been a Klansman since his high school days in Indiana. Klouse began by recruiting men in his own unit, the First Tank Battalion, and later enlisted men in the First Marine Division and the First Force Service Support Group (FFSSG).

When questioned by the NIS team, Clouse's recruits gave various reasons for their KKK membership. Private First Class (PFC) Kenneth Boice thought the Marines was a natural place "to find out what the Klan was all about," while PFC Douglas Pierce explained that "he had always hated Negroes."

As an extensive article (based on the NIS report) in *New Time* magazine points out, Marine officers knew of over 200 racial brawls which occurred before the November 13 incident. In 172 of these fights, soldiers were wounded seriously enough to be taken to a hospital.

MARINE BIGOT

One Marine bigot, Arnold Mackey, was known to have beaten up 26 Black soldiers in 1975, an average of one every 11 days. Another Klansman, Daniel Bailey, was found with unauthorized weaponry in the trunk of his car after he had been transferred for Klan activities. In both instances the White Marines were given administrative (honorable) discharges.

PFC Dennis Campbell, the Camp Pendleton Kligrapp (Klan secretary), and many KKK members are "convinced that violence is the only answer. "I feel so strongly," says Campbell, "that I would just as soon see all Blacks dead."

While Klansmen continued the attacks and began to wear white hoods while on Camp Pendleton, Black Marines began to organize.

At a meeting of 75 Black Marines in June, 1976, Black G.I.s decided to draw up formal complaints against Klan activities. These complaints were ignored and the leaders of the meeting were transferred to other bases.

Afterwards, Klan activities began to get bolder. As Camp Pendleton 14 defendant Ricky McGilvery pointed out, "It was pretty scary with all these rednecks running around with these Klan patches on their shoulders and knifes strapped to their waists... It got to the point where I didn't feel safe walking around in *daylight*."

On November 10, 1976, Black Marines riding back to the base on a bus from Oceanside encountered a group of KKK members wearing cowboy hats with racist slogans on them. The Black Marines took the hats off, stomped on them and tore up the shirt of one of the Klansmen.

Three days later, on November 13, a group of Black Marines allegedly went to the third floor of the 22212 barracks (known as the KKK headquarters on base) looking for a suspected Klan meeting. Six White Marines, four of whom were hospitalized, were clubbed and stabbed in the incident.

The Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee and defense attorney David Weitzman have continually stressed that the Marine Corps that is primarily responsible for this incident by failing to protect Black Marines from racist attacks.

PFC Campbell admitted that each new Klan member was asked if he: "1) had any niggers as friends; 2) would fuck up a nigger; 3) had the guts to blow a nigger away."□